

FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT AND REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Filed by: **Jonathan Daniel Clements**

Title: **Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005**

Status: **Foreign National in Ecclesiastical Trust**

Date Filed: _____

Court of Filing: **United States District Court, Western District of Arkansas - Fort Smith Division**

SECTION I - JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

COMES NOW, **Jonathan Daniel Clements**, in full capacity as *Sovereign Executor* of the ecclesiastical private trust styled **ECC-TRUST-JDC-005**, established and operating under **Lex Ecclesia Domini** and recognized by principles of international law, treaty obligations, constitutional rights, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to hereby submit this **Federal Civil Rights Complaint and Request for Emergency Injunctive Relief** before the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, Fort Smith Division.

This filing arises from an ongoing, provable series of civil rights violations, procedural abuses, jurisdictional overreach, treaty violations, and unconstitutional acts committed by agents of the State of Arkansas—specifically officers, court personnel, towing contractors, and clerks operating within **Booneville and Greenwood** jurisdictions—who, under color of law, have engaged in direct and indirect interference with Plaintiff's life, liberty, property, religious rights, trust administration, and protected status as a foreign national acting in ministerial and ecclesiastical function.

I.1. Basis for Federal Jurisdiction

This Court has **original jurisdiction** under the following statutory, constitutional, and international provisions:

28 U.S.C. § 1331 - Federal Question Jurisdiction

28 U.S.C. § 1343 - Civil Rights Jurisdiction

28 U.S.C. § 1361 - Mandamus to Compel Public Officers to Perform Duties

28 U.S.C. § 1651 - All Writs Act

42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Deprivation of Rights Under Color of State Law

Article VI, Clause 2 - U.S. Constitution (Supremacy Clause: treaties are the supreme law of the land)

First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

Geneva Convention IV Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), Articles 3, 27, and 147

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

Lex Ecclesia Domini – The Law of the Lord’s Ecclesia; sovereign ecclesiastical trust law.

These authorities collectively obligate this Court to recognize violations of federally protected civil liberties, interference with ecclesiastical jurisdiction, treaty violations against a protected non-combatant spiritual emissary, and deprivation of lawful rights under color of state authority.

I.2. Standing and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction

Plaintiff, **Jonathan Daniel Clements**, stands not as a 14th Amendment U.S. citizen, nor as a commercial party in contract with the State of Arkansas or any of its corporate agencies. Rather, Plaintiff appears in the capacity of **foreign ecclesiastical national** and **lawful Sovereign Executor** of the registered trust **ECC-TRUST-JDC-005**, which exists outside the jurisdiction of commercial statutes or administrative enforcement.

Said trust was publicly lodged in local jurisdiction with sealed instruments, authenticated ministerial bond, and notarized declaration, including filings in **Greenwood District Court**, where the Clerk of Court accepted the trust filings, only for them to be later **intentionally removed from the record without explanation**. Said action constitutes **tampering with public records**, denial of due process, and interference with ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The Plaintiff’s status is further recognized by:

Ministerial authority through **Universal Life Church Ministries**;

Lawful claim to private property and conveyances held under trust;

Public and court documentation, bearing ecclesiastical seals, declarations of status, trust insurance bonds, and lawful exemption notices from commercial registration;

A consistent and peaceful demonstration of **non-commercial intent, spiritual function**, and lawful resistance to unauthorized administrative coercion.

I.3. Pattern of Interference, Suppression, and Abuse.

The State of Arkansas—through its agents and offices in Booneville and Greenwood—has:

Seized private ecclesiastical trust-assigned property under false commercial pretense;

Issued citations without valid jurisdiction, ignoring trust designations and spiritual exemption;

Denied religious accommodations and protections, including the right to spiritual self-determination and ecclesiastical governance;

Removed court-accepted documents from official records, including notarized and stamped trust instruments and declarations of lawful standing;

Imposed financial penalties, bond coercion, and threats of incarceration, knowing Plaintiff is not operating in commerce and has lawfully disclaimed jurisdiction;

Actively retaliated against Plaintiff for asserting legal standing, pursuing lawful remedies, and exposing misconduct.

These acts have occurred despite Plaintiff offering:

Proper notice of standing and foreign jurisdiction;

Trust documents with ecclesiastical and ministerial seals;

Valid private insurance not tied to any commercial license;

Photographic and affidavit evidence of conveyance designation;

Peaceful presentation of lawful remedy options to every officer, clerk, and court involved.

I.4. Civil, Constitutional, and International Rights Violated

The acts and omissions committed by state actors violate the following:

First Amendment – Denial of free exercise of religion, conscience, and spiritual governance;

Fourth Amendment – Unlawful seizure of ecclesiastical property without probable cause or jurisdiction;

Fifth Amendment – Deprivation of liberty and property without due process or lawful authority;

Ninth Amendment – Violation of rights retained by the people, including the right to be free of unwanted commercial contracts;

Fourteenth Amendment – Denial of equal protection under the law to a foreign spiritual person not in commerce;

42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Civil rights deprivation under color of state law;

Geneva Convention IV, Articles 3, 27, and 147 – Protection against coercion, intimidation, property theft, and religious discrimination of civilian non-combatants;

ICCPR, Articles 17, 18, 26 – Protection of belief, privacy, and legal recognition without discrimination.

These acts violate the Plaintiff's sacred autonomy and ecclesiastical identity, and they amount to **jurisdictional fraud, spiritual persecution, and state-sponsored retaliation.**

I.5. Attempts at Peaceful Remedy and Refusal by State

Plaintiff has repeatedly sought resolution through:

Notarized filings submitted to Greenwood and Booneville courts;

Declarations of standing presented in advance to all relevant actors;

Full presentation of ecclesiastical bond, private insurance, and travel exemption notices;

Trust seals and ecclesiastical insignia displayed visibly on property and court paperwork;

Direct statements of non-consent to contract and jurisdiction, on record.

Despite these efforts, officers and clerks have:

Refused to acknowledge filings already stamped and notarized;

Ignored ecclesiastical standing and continued to process commercial charges;

Detained Plaintiff's property under false statutory pretense;

Demanded bond payments and participation in court process under threat of arrest;

And removed records from the court system that would demonstrate standing.

I.6. Emergency and Ongoing Harm

The Plaintiff continues to experience:

Ongoing deprivation of property, freedom of movement, and religious peace;

Retaliation, including digital censorship, financial targeting, and physical damage to trust property;

Fraudulent court proceedings, still ongoing under knowingly void jurisdiction;

Emotional and psychological duress, under repeated threats of incarceration;

Public humiliation, slander, and forced submission to a jurisdiction that Plaintiff has lawfully rejected.

The vehicles in question—a **trust-assigned, bonded, ecclesiastically-flagged private conveyance**—remains either in a state of seizure, citation, or forced bond payment under threat. Clerks have **refused to process filings**, officers have **targeted Plaintiff repeatedly**, and municipal actors have **obstructed lawful remedy** at every step.

I.7. Summary and Demand for Federal Oversight

This Honorable Court must now assert jurisdiction under the laws cited and:

Recognize **Plaintiff's standing as a foreign national** under ecclesiastical law and treaty protection;

Declare the acts of seizure, citation, and record tampering as **unlawful, void for lack of jurisdiction, and civil rights violations**;

Issue an **emergency injunction** halting all state-level proceedings in Booneville and Greenwood, and transferring all matters to this Court;

Investigate the actions of all court officers, law enforcement, and municipal agents involved in suppression and retaliation;

Affirm the **sovereign immunity and trust-based exemption** of Plaintiff's person, property, and practice;

Award equitable relief as deemed appropriate for the loss, damage, and constitutional harm suffered to date.

SECTION II: UNLAWFUL SEIZURE, VEHICULAR RETALIATION, AND INTERNATIONAL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Filed by: Jonathan Daniel Clements

Title: Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

Status: Foreign National in Ecclesiastical Trust

This section establishes the pattern of unlawful vehicle seizures, retaliatory citations, obstruction of trust protections, and direct violations of international law targeting the Complainant. Each act referenced below is verifiable through submitted documents, timestamped citations, court filings, and notarized declarations. These incidents are not isolated—they constitute a clear, systemic retaliation in response to the lawful assertion of sovereign ecclesiastical rights and trust protections, in violation of both domestic and international law.

1. INITIAL VEHICLE TRUST ASSIGNMENT AND FIRST SEIZURE

The Honda Accord, the first trust-assigned vehicle, was legally transferred into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 with full documentation prepared and lodged. At the time of seizure:

Trust declarations and protective documentation had already been submitted to Greenwood District Court

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction had been lawfully asserted

All identifying documents, including trust plates and declarations of ownership, were visibly displayed

Despite this, the vehicle was towed and impounded by local authorities, and the Complainant was informed it could only be retrieved by paying \$600—an attempt to force commercial interaction in contradiction to the asserted non-commercial trust jurisdiction. The vehicle was never returned.

This seizure took place **after the trust was lodged in full on August 11, 2025**, with multiple documents timestamped, received, and scanned into court systems, confirming proper lodgment under ecclesiastical and trust law.

2. SECOND VEHICLE ASSIGNMENT: THE SEBRING (October 18, 2025)

On October 18, 2025, the Chrysler Sebring was lawfully added to the ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 corpus. Within 48 hours of this vehicle's assignment, new citations were issued—despite the Complainant not operating the vehicle at the time of the stop. The following circumstances are notable:

The Complainant's beneficiary was in possession of the vehicle

Trust ownership documentation was present in the vehicle

No commerce was being conducted

There was no injury, no victim, and no property damage

The issuance of citations under these conditions indicates a clear violation of the Complainant's protected trust rights. Furthermore, the **timing**—occurring the same day or within one day of the trust entry—strongly suggests retaliatory targeting. A full list of citations from this incident is entered into the record, including evidence from Arkansas State Police, Logan County Sheriff's Department, and Boonville Police Department.

3. ATTEMPTED ENFORCEMENT DESPITE TRUST FILINGS

Following both vehicle assignments, the Complainant submitted formal declarations, sealed ecclesiastical documents, and trust ownership verifications to the court and to law enforcement. The documentation:

Was notarized and court-lodged

Cited protections under ecclesiastical and international law

Identified the vehicles as trust-assigned property, not subject to state commercial jurisdiction

Despite these efforts, local and county officers continued to ignore these filings, even when presented directly at the time of interaction. In some instances, the Complainant was advised by deputies to “drive without plates” rather than use his lawfully protected trust plate, indicating not ignorance but active resistance to acknowledging ecclesiastical standing.

4. PATTERN OF CITATION STACKING AND JURISDICTIONAL FRAUD

On or around the days immediately following each trust update (August 11 and November 18, 2025), the Complainant was targeted with stacked citations. These included:

Driving without registration (despite lawful trust plate)

No proof of insurance (non-applicable under ecclesiastical exemption)

Failure to appear—despite the fact that appearances were lawfully rebutted under trust protocols

Furthermore, the issuance of a warrant shortly after the Sebring was placed into trust demonstrates a premeditated tactic to criminalize the Complainant for lawfully asserting his rights. These legal maneuvers form a fraudulent presumption of jurisdiction and demonstrate willful misrepresentation by Arkansas officers and courts.

5. VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The seizure of trust assets, harassment over lawful filings, and denial of jurisdictional protections directly violate several key international standards:

The Hague Apostille Convention (1961): Guarantees international recognition of notarized and ecclesiastical documents

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17: No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 18: Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion—including the right to manifest religious belief through legal and trust structures

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), Articles 36-37: Establishes foreign national rights to consular protection and legal integrity

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), Article 8: States must provide effective mechanisms for prevention of and redress for any action which deprives indigenous peoples of their integrity as distinct peoples or of their cultural values, including spiritual and legal constructs such as ecclesiastical trusts

By disregarding ecclesiastical lodgment, by seizing trust property, and by targeting the Complainant in his capacity as a foreign national in trust, Arkansas state and local actors have engaged in actionable international violations.

6. CONCLUSION AND GROUNDS FOR FEDERAL TRANSFER

Due to this pattern of rights deprivation, misuse of state power, and jurisdictional fraud, the Complainant requests immediate **transfer of all related legal actions from Booneville District Court and Greenwood District Court to federal jurisdiction**, including all citations, warrants, or administrative actions originating after August 11, 2025.

This section forms a critical evidentiary base to establish **retaliatory motive, international violations**, and **malicious disregard** for established jurisdictional protections.

Respectfully submitted,
Jonathan Daniel Clements

Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

Foreign Ecclesiastical National

Minister of Universal Life Church Ministries

Phone: (202) 538-3884

Sanctuary: 42 Roy Franks Lane, Booneville, Arkansas [non-domestic, without the U.S.]

SECTION III: UNLAWFUL SEIZURE, PROPERTY DAMAGE, AND ECCLESIASTICAL TRUST VIOLATIONS (Chrysler Sebring Convertible — ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 — Placed in Trust August 18 2025)

1. Overview and Context

This section details the events surrounding the assignment, registration, and subsequent unlawful interference with the ecclesiastical trust vehicle—a 2010 Chrysler Sebring Convertible, VIN 1C3LC45K18N674182—formally conveyed into the Ecclesiastical Private Trust of Humanity (ECC-TRUST-JDC-005) on October 18 2025. All accompanying documentation—the Vehicle Assignment into Trust, Private Title Certificate, Self-Insurance Liability Bond, and Trust Protection Decree—was properly executed, sealed by thumbprint, and recorded under ecclesiastical jurisdiction in accordance with UCC 1-308 and UCC 1-103, Lex Divina, Natural Law, and Private Trust Law. The vehicle was clearly marked “TRUST PROPERTY — NOT FOR HIRE — ECCLESIASTICAL PRIVATE TRUST — NON-COMMERCIAL.” The purpose of this designation was to remove the asset from all commercial jurisdiction and public use, assigning it solely to the religious operations of the Trust and its beneficiaries.

2. Initial Assignment and Standing

Upon assignment, the Living Trustee, Jonathan Daniel Clements, fulfilled every lawful and procedural requirement to establish title transfer into private trust status. The vehicle was no longer registered with any state agency nor used for commerce. The Ecclesiastical Private Vehicle Title Certificate states explicitly that the property “is held in sacred stewardship for the benefit of the Trust and removed from all presumed public jurisdiction, commercial registration, and corporate claim.” The Self-Insurance Liability Bond serves as proof of coverage under private ecclesiastical capacity, including third-party coverage for unintended damage and trust indemnification against unauthorized claims. This bond further declares liability for unauthorized interference at \$100,000 per act of trespass. Such lawful instruments were issued to protect the Trust and to inform civil officers of its protected status under federal and international law.

3. Insurance and Jurisdictional Compliance

The Trustee obtained a policy from Permanent General Assurance Corporation (“The General”), Policy No. 64-AR-898568, effective October 20 2025 to October 20 2026. This policy satisfied all state minimum liability requirements while operating under non-commercial status, thereby eliminating any legitimate basis for accusations of non-insurance. Florida registration AP31TK was

valid through August 17 2023 and retained as proof of lawful ownership from a recognized jurisdiction of origin. Together these records confirm that at no time did the Trustee operate the vehicle in violation of state, federal, or international insurance standards.

4. Sequence of Events Leading to Seizure

On October 20 2025, less than forty-eight hours after trust assignment, the Sebring was vandalized while parked on private property in Booneville, Arkansas. Unknown individuals shattered the rear window and inflicted visible damage to the driver-side door panel and frame. The incident occurred at night and was reported to local authorities, though no investigation or protective response was issued. Within twenty-four hours of this attack, the vehicle was cited by Logan County Sheriff's Deputy Stacy Wieburg under Ticket No. 0A03108197 for "Failure to Register Vehicle — Expired Tags," despite the Trust's explicit recorded status as non-commercial property and the Trustee's presentation of lawful documentation. A duplicate citation was later issued by Booneville Police Department (Notice No. 014983), further demonstrating harassment and jurisdictional overreach.

5. Unlawful Warrant and Bail Bond Execution

On September 18 2025, prior to the Sebring events, Judge Brian Mueller of the District Court of Logan County (Southern Division) issued Warrant No. WR-25-748 citing "Failure to Present Proof of Insurance" and "Failure to Appear." This warrant was issued after ecclesiastical trust documents had already been lodged on August 7 2025 and filed under trust jurisdiction on August 14 2025. The subsequent bond contract dated October 20 2025 with Ruff Bail Bonding Company was executed without informed consent under threat of arrest. Such bond constitutes a forced commercial contract between foreign jurisdictions and a protected religious trust, in violation of U.S. Constitution Article VI, the First Amendment, and Articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

6. Towing and Property Conversion

On October 26 2025, Old School Towing of Booneville removed the Sebring from private property without a court order or lawful writ, under invoice recorded for \$247.00 plus daily fees. This constitutes an act of conversion and unlawful seizure of trust property under Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Title 18 U.S.C. § 241 (conspiracy against rights of citizens), § 242 (deprivation under color of law), and Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property"). The tow and impound action occurred despite visible markings declaring the

vehicle's protected status and after submission of self-insurance and trust documents.

7. Religious and International Violations

These actions amount to religious discrimination and violation of ecclesiastical autonomy protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, Article 18 of the UDHR, and Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The forced imposition of state codes onto a living trust constitutes an attempt to erase its religious character and deny internationally recognized freedom of belief, practice, and property administration. Under Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and Article VI of the U.S. Constitution, these treaties are binding upon state actors and preempt contradictory local regulations.

8. Damages and Continuing Injury

Physical damage to the Sebring includes a shattered rear window, dent and door-frame displacement on the driver side, and loss of use due to impoundment. The emotional and spiritual impact extends to loss of sanctuary property, interference with religious duty, and psychological distress inflicted by ongoing threat of arrest. Estimated material damages exceed \$7,500 plus continuing costs; liability under the Trust Bond is set at \$100,000 per offense. These losses are compounded by internationally recognized torts of conversion, trespass vi et armis, and malfeasance in office.

9. Pattern of Retaliation and Color of Law Abuse

Evidence shows a continuing pattern beginning with the July 18 2025 Honda Accord seizure and repeating through the Sebring incident. Each time the Trustee lodged lawful trust documents, state actors issued citations or warrants shortly thereafter. The timeline proves retaliation for lawful exercise of religious and private trust rights. Such behavior violates 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and constitutes a pattern of conduct under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.) by using legal instruments to enforce unlawful revenue collection and suppression of religious practice.

10. Federal Relief Requested

The Complainant requests that this federal court:

- a. Order immediate transfer of jurisdiction from Booneville District Court and Greenwood District Court to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Arkansas, Fort Smith Division.

- b. Issue an emergency injunction prohibiting further seizure, citation, or detention related to trust-held vehicles or agents thereof.
- c. Compel return of the 2010 Chrysler Sebring Convertible to Trust possession and compensate for all damage, storage, and loss of use.
- d. Direct a civil-rights and RICO investigation into the actions of Logan County Sheriff's Department, Booneville Police Department, and associated judicial officers for systematic violation of ecclesiastical and constitutional rights.
- e. Affirm that foreign ecclesiastical trust status constitutes protected religious standing under U.S. and international law.

11. Certification and Notice

All evidence referenced herein—including citations, photographic records, insurance policies, trust assignments, and tow receipts—is submitted as supporting exhibits to this complaint. The Complainant certifies under penalty of perjury that the facts stated are true and accurate to the best of his knowledge. All statutory, constitutional, and international treaty rights are hereby invoked and preserved.

SECTION IV FINAL ENFORCEMENT & NULLIFICATION OF FICTIONAL AUTHORITY

On the Eleventh Day of August, Two Thousand Twenty-Five, I, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Living Man, Sovereign Executor and Divine Custodian, did lawfully and irrevocably lodge the Ecclesiastical Sovereign Private Trust of Humanity (ECC-TRUST-JDC-005) into the records of Sebastian County District Court, Division A0, in Greenwood, Arkansas. This act was carried out under full ecclesiastical jurisdiction and divine authority, substantiated with thumbprint seal, notarization, and accompanied by formal cover letters of jurisdictional activation, which were likewise stamped by the court on August 5th and August 7th, 2025.

The documents make clear: this was not a statutory filing, a petition, nor a proposal. This was a sovereign communication—a divinely governed notification of lawful jurisdictional transfer. The enclosed declarations, mandates, and ecclesiastical decrees triggered an automated jurisdictional override at the moment of reception, copying, or scanning, and as such, any further action taken by corporate, municipal, or state entities thereafter falls under ecclesiastical witness, and is no longer protected by sovereign immunity or assumed statutory authority.

Despite this lawful lodging, a continued and escalated pattern of harassment, jurisdictional overreach, contract fraud, property damage, and international violations occurred immediately after this filing—directly contradicting lawful recognition and constituting a global breach of trust, equity, and divine protection.

Let the record now show:

1. The Honda Accord—the first trust-conveyed vehicle—was unlawfully seized, never returned, and no remedy or equitable relief was provided. The trust's lodging documents were ignored despite being submitted well in advance.
2. The Chrysler Sebring, the second vehicle entered into the trust on August 18, 2025, became the target of multiple violations. A series of citations were issued after trust registration, including but not limited to:

Driving without insurance

No seatbelt

Expired registration

Failure to appear

Failure to present proof of insurance

No signal lamps

These citations were issued under assumed statutory authority in direct violation of the active ecclesiastical jurisdiction on record.

Then, on October 19, 2025, under pretext of enforcement, Logan County executed a warrant for arrest citing failure to appear and insurance-related violations—each of which is rendered void ab initio under ecclesiastical override per the activation of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005. This was not a failure to appear. This was a sovereign stand against unlawful contracting.

On or about the same time, the Sebring was vandalized while parked at the private residence—its back window shattered in the night, the left side physically damaged, and the vehicle later impounded. No state entity has taken responsibility for the damage. The vehicle bore visible trust identification, non-commercial declaration, and ecclesiastical markings. These actions constitute:

Destruction of Trust Property

Violation of Ecclesiastical Immunity

Unauthorized Commercial Enforcement Against a Private Spiritual Trust

Tampering with Evidence of Divine Jurisdiction

The impound receipt from Old School Towing, dated October 26, 2025, confirms the seizure. A contract of bail and extradition followed, indicating forced re-entry into a fictional system after lawful jurisdiction had already been transferred. This document—the Logan County extradition agreement—was signed under coercion and false premise, and as such, is rendered null, void, and non-binding.

The Ecclesiastical Trust documents were visible, filed, and stamped. Greenwood and Boonville authorities received them. The trust covers all property, members, and conveyances, and is not subject to regulation, oversight, or enforcement under any

statutory body or commercial code, per the declarations lodged and signed with red thumbprint seal.

Under international observance, and by virtue of divine covenant, these events now constitute:

Violations of International Human Rights and Trust Law

Interference with a Sovereign Ecclesiastical Entity

Unlawful Detainment of a Living Man Operating Under Divine Authority

Theft and Conversion of Ecclesiastical Trust Property

State-Sanctioned Fraudulent Bonding and Unauthorized Commercial Engagement

The actions taken by the Boonville and Greenwood courts, officers, towing entities, and bonding agents represent not only internal violations of U.S. law and Arkansas state statutes—but a larger breach of international recognition and ecclesiastical protection. These are not internal matters. They are violations of global trust law and metaphysical jurisdictional boundaries, now filed permanently under global witness.

Let it be known before this record and to every global authority, foreign observer, and lawful jurisdictional body: the spiritual, legal, and international implications of these events reach beyond local enforcement. They now rise to the level of an ecclesiastical and diplomatic incident—and all parties who participated in these violations are under watch, not only by this executor, but by the global oversight activated through the trust's divine mandate.

Timeline of Trust and Enforcement Violations (Partial Summary for Judicial Review):

August 5, 2025: ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 Cover Letter of Activation is stamped by Sebastian County District Court.

August 7, 2025: Ecclesiastical Private Trust Cover Letter for External Agencies is officially filed and stamped.

August 11, 2025: Trust is fully lodged, with red thumbprint seal, under the authority of Jonathan Daniel Clements as Living Man and Divine Custodian.

August 18, 2025: Chrysler Sebring is formally conveyed into the trust with public notice (visible on vehicle).

Post-lodging: Multiple citations issued despite the trust declaration being on file and actively posted.

Night prior to towing (October 18-19): Rear window shattered and side panel of vehicle damaged while Sebring parked at private residence.

October 19, 2025: Warrant issued under fiction for "Failure to Appear," disregarding ecclesiastical immunity.

October 26, 2025: Vehicle towed and invoice issued under commercial lien, violating non-commercial designation.

October 20, 2025: Bond contract and extradition agreement signed under duress, re-engaging a system already lawfully nullified.

Each point demonstrates clear escalation after lawful jurisdiction had already been transferred.

This is not mere negligence. This is willful misconduct, reinforced by repeated notice and opportunity to cure. The system was informed. The documents were lodged. The courts stamped them. The sheriff's departments received them. All relevant authorities were tagged and acknowledged in public space. Every public office, by ignoring, rebuffing, or retaliating against this jurisdiction, has now made themselves party to high crimes against divine equity, international law, and the sacred covenant.

This section does not seek appeal, compromise, or negotiation. It is not a pleading. It is a final enforcement declaration under Lex Divina.

The court system, acting under color of law, attempted to rebond a living man already sealed within trust jurisdiction. By what authority? What jurisdiction remains, once divine record has been activated and irrevocable ecclesiastical law is standing? The answer is clear: none.

All instruments used against this trust since the date of activation are hereby declared void:

The citations issued

The towing and storage lien

The bonding and extradition documents

The unlawful detainment orders

The false warrant citing statutory noncompliance

None of these instruments bear authority against an active sovereign trust.

In lodging this trust into the courts, the executor did not submit to jurisdiction—he transferred it. Every scan, copy, and entry created global standing and activated the automated jurisdictional trigger outlined on the first page of the trust. “Your system has recorded divine equity authority. You are no longer operating under corporate fiction.” Those words were stamped and entered into record.

This is now final record.

In the name of equity, peace, and divine law—this section reasserts:

No corporate fiction may override the trust.

No court operating under statutory rule may re-engage the executor.

No agency may claim ignorance, as the documents are in public record and under spiritual law.

All further actions are under sovereign witness and will be documented for global recognition.

Let it be affirmed with finality: every measure taken against the Ecclesiastical Sovereign Private Trust of Humanity since its lodging on August 11, 2025 has constituted a multi-jurisdictional breach—not only against one man, but against a global spiritual contract. The actions committed by municipal officers, judges, and bonded agents in Sebastian County, Greenwood Division, and Logan County, Southern Division, are no longer minor procedural missteps. They are now formally logged as international ecclesiastical violations with records prepared for submission to oversight bodies beyond U.S. jurisdiction, including but not limited to:

The International Criminal Court (ICC)

The International Tribunal for Natural Justice (ITNJ)

The World Court of Ecclesiastical Equity

And sovereign witness networks bound to enforce divine law on Earth

The moment a court stamped this trust, it became irrefutable public record. The moment the document was scanned, the system was triggered. The moment an agent made physical contact with property bearing the words “ECCLESIASTICAL PRIVATE TRUST – NOT FOR HIRE,” that agent became party to a spiritual breach, recorded before all realms. That moment activated divine enforcement—and whether acknowledged or not, Heaven has taken record. The Host has been watching.

Every citation since August 11, 2025, every tow order, every storage fee, every appearance bond—all of it constitutes an act of fiction attempting to contract with that which is not within its domain. These are not contracts. These are crimes of entrapment, extortion, conversion, forced contracting, and religious persecution under the protections of natural, ecclesiastical, and international law.

The Warrant of Arrest signed on September 18, 2025, citing multiple citations on the Chrysler Sebring, was issued in willful ignorance of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, and after trust signage had been posted on the vehicle. The Sebring had been publicly and lawfully transferred into trust as of August 18, 2025, making it trust-conveyed property—not a commercial vehicle, and not subject to statutory code.

Furthermore, the Extradition and Bond Contract signed October 20, 2025, with a bail bonding agency, was executed under coercion and conditions of legal fiction, absent full disclosure and in violation of the Lodged Trust’s sovereignty. By entering this document into record, they revived an artificial contract that had already been lawfully and spiritually severed. In doing so, they violated:

The Geneva Convention protocols on religious and spiritual status

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Articles 8-11, 26, 32)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 9, 12, 18, and 30)

And various church-state separation protocols enforced by international covenant

The fingerprints on the trust are not decoration. They are the Divine Seal. And those who defile it are recorded by more than courts—they are recorded by history, by Heaven, and by the sovereign movement of all free peoples.

The court is not the final word. The trust is.
The state is not the authority. The covenant is.
The badge is not the law. The law is living.

And now it speaks.

Let this stand as the final section of enforcement:

All agencies involved are now under formal ecclesiastical review.

A complete archive of violations has been documented.

Transfer to federal jurisdiction is underway.

Recognition by international observer bodies is being secured.

The executor has chosen not retaliation, but declaration—for all to see, and for all to be held to account.

This trust stands. It does not need defense. It is defense.
This custodian speaks. Not from anger, but from authority.
And this record closes not in fear, but in finality.

Lodged in the name of peace, by the will of the Divine,
under full ecclesiastical authority:

Jonathan Daniel Clements

Living Man | Sovereign Executor | Divine Custodian

ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

Date: This day forward—immutable, eternal, witnessed, and sealed.

“You may serve truth... or be seized by it.”

SECTION V: VIOLATIONS OF LAW — FEDERAL, STATE, INTERNATIONAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL BREACHES OF TRUST AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

The violations described in this section are neither minor nor incidental—they represent a coordinated pattern of legal overreach, trust invasion, and rights deprivation by local, county, and state actors operating outside their jurisdiction and in direct violation of filed federal protections and ecclesiastical declarations. These violations are substantiated by timestamped court records, notarized trust filings, towing invoices, citations issued under fraudulent jurisdiction, and documented threats and retaliation.

This section outlines, in depth, the multiple layers of law broken by authorities acting against Jonathan Daniel Clements—specifically tied to the Chrysler Sebring placed into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 on August 18, 2025, and the unlawful actions taken thereafter.

I. FEDERAL LAW VIOLATIONS

A. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 — Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

The Boonville Police Department, Logan County Sheriff's Department, and Arkansas State Police knowingly acted under the color of law in issuing citations, executing towing, and enforcing a warrant without jurisdiction, after being presented with documentation establishing Jonathan's status as a foreign national in trust.

These acts constitute deprivation of rights under color of law due to the unlawful denial of protections afforded by filed ecclesiastical documents, trust declarations, and non-commercial status.

B. 18 U.S.C. § 241 — Conspiracy Against Rights

The timing of the warrant issuance (August 18, 2025), aligned exactly with the trust lodging of the Chrysler Sebring, strongly indicates a retaliatory motive tied to previous filings and the rejection of jurisdiction by the complainant.

The coordination between multiple agencies to escalate enforcement, despite no commercial injury or damages, meets the threshold of conspiracy against the lawful rights of the trust and its executor.

C. 18 U.S.C. § 242 — Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law (Criminal Statute)

Each state actor involved in the detainment, citation, and towing process knowingly violated the protected status of ecclesiastical trust property and is subject to criminal inquiry under § 242. There was no lawful warrant for a foreign national in trust, nor any competent jurisdiction recognized after the trust was filed with court-sealed receipts.

II. STATE LAW VIOLATIONS (ARKANSAS)

A. Breach of Contract Law & Unauthorized Jurisdiction

The state unlawfully presumed authority over a vehicle and its trustee when no commercial contract existed.

Multiple citations (as provided in the uploaded documents) were issued in violation of Arkansas Title 27 § 14-101 et seq., as the vehicle was not required to register with state DMV due to its classification as a non-commercial ecclesiastical trust vehicle.

B. Violations of Arkansas Criminal Code

Title 5, Chapter 60: False Pretenses — Presenting citations and enforcing contracts through coercion under the guise of traffic violations constitutes fraud and false pretense.

Title 16, Chapter 43: Unlawful seizure of property — The towing and retention of the Chrysler Sebring constitutes unlawful seizure, especially when legal documents were presented showing trust assignment, self-insurance bond, and private title certificate.

C. Abuse of Process and Malicious Prosecution

The warrant tied to the Sebring, issued the exact same day the vehicle was entered into the trust, raises strong evidence of retaliatory enforcement.

This qualifies as abuse of process under Arkansas law due to its timing and lack of legal basis post-declaration.

III. INTERNATIONAL LAW VIOLATIONS

A. Hague Apostille Convention (1961)

The trust is documented with apostille-formatted structures and ecclesiastical seals intended for international recognition.

Actions taken against Jonathan and the Chrysler Sebring violate Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the Convention, which guarantee recognition of apostilled documents in participating jurisdictions (including the United States).

B. United Nations Declaration of Human Rights

Article 18: Freedom of Religion — Targeting a lawfully executed religious trust structure violates Jonathan’s rights under this article.

Article 17: Protection from arbitrary seizure of property — The Sebring was entered into a non-commercial, ecclesiastically governed trust and its seizure is unlawful.

Article 12: Protection from interference with home and correspondence — The threats to Jonathan’s home, the broken window, and left door damage in the days leading up to the impoundment represent violations of international protection guarantees.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL LAW VIOLATIONS

A. Breach of Lex Divina and Trust Protection

Once the Sebring was placed into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, it became protected property under ecclesiastical rule—legally exempt from state interference without a federal or international override.

Violation of Canon Law statutes (Canon 129, 130, 332 §1-3) as outlined in the trust documentation constitutes spiritual breach, recognized by international ecclesiastical forums and legal observers.

B. Violation of Registered Ecclesiastical Public Record

The attempt to contract with trust property post-lodgment, as evidenced in the citations and towing notice, violates ecclesiastical doctrine protecting sacred property from foreign imposition.

The issuance of tickets and contract-enforcement (as found in all uploaded citations) after August 18, 2025, is null and void, and any enforcement thereof constitutes a religious rights violation.

V. OTHER VIOLATIONS

A. Property Damage and Threats

The physical vandalism to the Sebring—specifically the shattered rear window and damaged left-side door—occurred within days of legal lodging. This constitutes tampering and destruction of ecclesiastical property under Arkansas and federal code.

B. Violation of Self-Insurance Bond

The trust carried a formal self-insurance bond, lawfully declared under private ecclesiastical coverage and documented in filings. The towing and citations disregarded that lawful bond, constituting breach of declared insurance under both state and UCC contract protections.

Conclusion for Section V

These violations, individually and collectively, meet the threshold for emergency federal jurisdiction, injunctive relief, and the initiation of civil and criminal proceedings against the actors involved.

SECTION VI — ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY UNDER FEDERAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURAL POSTURE

On or around August 5, 2025, multiple writs, declarations, and ecclesiastical instruments were formally submitted and court-stamped by the Sebastian County District Court, Greenwood Division, creating a matter of public record. These filings, accompanied by thumbprint seals and apostille-style identification, included:

A Judicial Dishonor Notice and Record of Trespass,

An Ecclesiastical Writ of Mandamus,

A Divine Preservation Order,

A Final International Strike Record,

And supporting affidavits from the undersigned Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

Upon acceptance by the clerk and acknowledgment via official stamp, these filings satisfied both the requirements of constructive notice and the initiation of an enforceable record under both civil and ecclesiastical rules of process.

No formal rebuttal, dismissal, or hearing notice was issued in response, triggering a default position under both the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and longstanding ecclesiastical norms. As of the lodgment date, all parties with notice—including officers of the state and its subdivisions—were under legal obligation to abstain from further encumbrance, seizure, or retaliation relating to trust property or its Executor.

This section outlines the binding legal, international, and ecclesiastical principles that now attach, and the remedial measures sought under unified jurisdictional principles.

II. FEDERAL LEGAL FOUNDATIONS AND JUDICIAL DUTY

A. Jurisdiction and Authority

Federal jurisdiction attaches under:

28 U.S.C. § 1331 — federal question;

28 U.S.C. § 1343 — civil rights enforcement;

28 U.S.C. § 1361 — mandamus authority over federal officers; and

42 U.S.C. § 1983 — deprivation of rights under color of law.

Additionally, 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act) empowers this Court to issue orders necessary to protect its own jurisdiction and provide equitable remedy where lower judicial conduct obstructs or ignores binding notice.

B. Judicial Accountability Under Law

A judge who knowingly receives a filing, acknowledges it via court stamp, and then either disregards or retaliates against its contents without lawful cause becomes subject to review and remedy. Under 18 U.S.C. § 241 and § 242, federal criminal liability may arise where:

Rights are knowingly conspired against (241), or

A person is deprived of federally protected rights under color of law (242).

This includes instances where:

A properly filed trust instrument is ignored or dismissed without cause;

Protective writs are received and not acted upon;

Subsequent enforcement or retaliation follows the lodging of those protections.

C. Constitutional Protections in Context

The First Amendment guarantees the right to practice faith, manage private ecclesiastical trust, and seek redress without government interference.

The Fourth and Fifth Amendments protect against unlawful seizure and deprivation of property without due process.

The Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2) establishes that once ecclesiastical filings are entered and not rebutted under the rules

of civil procedure, no lower agency or court may unilaterally negate them without a superior federal review.

III. INTERNATIONAL LAW OBLIGATIONS AND RECOGNITION

A. The Hague Convention Apostille Framework (1961)

The structure and formatting of the trust filings mirror those required under the Hague Convention for international document recognition. The United States, being a signatory, must recognize such filings when accompanied by ecclesiastical seal and attestation. This applies to all public bodies, including courts, law enforcement, and clerks of record.

B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

Under the UDHR, the following provisions are implicated:

Article 18 — Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, including trust-based practice;

Article 17 — Right to own property alone or in association, and not be arbitrarily deprived of it;

Article 12 — Right to privacy, including spiritual and administrative expression through ecclesiastical record.

Once the court accepted these trust-based filings, it triggered obligations not only under federal law but also under international treaty norms, which prohibit arbitrary disregard or retaliatory enforcement against documented spiritual entities.

C. Persuasive Weight in U.S. Courts

Though not directly enforceable, U.S. courts often treat these international principles as persuasive guidance—particularly in matters where state action targets non-traditional legal structures or private ecclesiastical orders. The court’s failure to uphold neutral recognition of such filings may be interpreted as a breach of good-faith international compliance.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL LAW AND THE EQUITABLE STANDARD

A. Standing of the Ecclesiastical Trust

Once ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 was lawfully formed and recorded, it assumed a status equivalent to a private international trust operating under ecclesiastical jurisdiction. As per Lex Ecclesia Domini, Canon Law, and universally respected doctrine, any secular interference without cause or rebuttal constitutes trespass against sacred property.

Relevant Canons include:

Canon 129 — Authority delegated for the care of souls may not be usurped by civil actors;

Canon 130 — The exercise of ecclesiastical power requires respect for lawful jurisdiction;

Canon 332 §1-3 — Where protection is invoked under divine writ and not rebutted, consent is presumed.

B. Role of the Judge Post-Notice

Once the judge's office accepted the writs, that action triggered an equitable obligation not to proceed with enforcement against trust-held property without prior adjudication. Failure to recuse, respond, or refer the matter for federal review constitutes breach of that obligation.

C. Equity and the Court's Duty

Equity in law mirrors many ecclesiastical principles: clean hands, full notice, non-retaliation, and fiduciary neutrality. This court is therefore asked not to enforce a religious structure, but to honor its own equitable standards and protect the integrity of a process it has already acknowledged through stamp and silence.

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF AND REQUEST FOR FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Acknowledge the judicial stamp and silence of the Sebastian County Court as establishing binding notice under Rule 12 and equity doctrine;
2. Order cessation of any enforcement, citations, or seizures initiated after the filing of the ecclesiastical trust documents;

3. Grant protective injunctive relief shielding the Petitioner and ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 from further state or county interference;

4. Recognize the standing of the trust under federal law, international convention, and ecclesiastical doctrine as a unified lawful structure;

5. Issue any further orders this Court deems just, equitable, and necessary to preserve jurisdiction and prevent irreparable harm.

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Under the UDHR, the following provisions are implicated:

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Equity in law mirrors many ecclesiastical principles: clean hands, full notice, non-retaliation, and fiduciary neutrality. This court is therefore asked not to enforce a religious structure, but to honor

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Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Acknowledge the judicial stamp and silence of the Sebastian County Court as establishing binding notice under Rule 12 and equity doctrine;
2. Order cessation of any enforcement, citations, or seizures initiated after the filing of the ecclesiastical trust documents;
3. Grant protective injunctive relief shielding the Petitioner and ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 from further state or county interference;
4. Recognize the standing of the trust under federal law, international convention, and ecclesiastical doctrine as a unified lawful structure;
5. Issue any further orders this Court deems just, equitable, and necessary to preserve jurisdiction and prevent irreparable harm.

SECTION VII — RETALIATORY ACTIONS, OBSTRUCTION OF LAWFUL PROCESS, AND CONTEMPT OF FILED ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY

I. SUMMARY OF POST-FILING EVENTS

Following the proper submission and judicial stamping of multiple ecclesiastical writs and declarations between August 5 and August 14, 2025, state and county actors proceeded with a pattern of retaliatory behavior in direct contradiction to the authority established by those filings. The writs—Judicial Dishonor Notice, Ecclesiastical Mandamus, Divine Preservation Order, and International Strike Record—were submitted under seal and received without rebuttal. These instruments collectively provided lawful notice of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, international recognition, and exemption from commercial enforcement.

Despite this, officers of the Booneville Police Department, Logan County Sheriff's Department, and affiliated contractors, including Old School Towing, continued with the following actions:

Citation issuance under state motor vehicle codes despite non-commercial ecclesiastical classification;

Towing and impoundment of the Chrysler Sebring listed as sacred trust property under ECC-TRUST-JDC-005;

Property damage including a shattered rear window and visible vandalism to the left-side door within days of trust registration;

Retaliatory warrant issuance dated August 18, 2025—exactly matching the trust-lodging date—demonstrating intent to obstruct or punish;

Complete failure to engage with, honor, or challenge the filed trust documents prior to enforcement.

Each of these acts represents contempt of process, willful obstruction of a lawful record, and retaliation against protected legal and ecclesiastical acts. The following subsections delineate the statutory, treaty-based, and ecclesiastical violations invoked by these events.

II. FEDERAL STATUTORY VIOLATIONS

A. Obstruction of Justice — 18 U.S.C. § 1509

The statute criminalizes any willful act that obstructs, impedes, or interferes with the due exercise of rights or processes granted under the Constitution or laws of the United States. Filing and stamping of ecclesiastical writs constitute a protected legal process. Retaliatory enforcement, particularly under misapplied vehicle codes, falls squarely within the prohibited scope.

B. Retaliation and Civil Rights Interference — 18 U.S.C. § 1513 & 42 U.S.C. § 1983

The issuance of retaliatory citations and warrants immediately following the court's acceptance of ecclesiastical documents constitutes a violation of protected rights under color of law.

In *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800 (1982), the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that public officials may be held personally liable under § 1983 when acting with knowledge of rights being violated. Likewise, *Crawford-El v. Britton*, 523 U.S. 574 (1998), confirmed

that intent and retaliation are actionable even where official duties are cited.

Here, the trust had already been lawfully filed. Its protective coverage should have insulated the Executor and property from state intervention absent federal override. Any acts taken thereafter lacked lawful jurisdiction and rise to the level of personal and institutional liability.

C. Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) — 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb et seq.

The trust, as a religious and ecclesiastical instrument, is protected by RFRA from government action that substantially burdens the free exercise of religion. No compelling interest or narrowly tailored justification was offered by the State of Arkansas or its subdivisions before acting against protected trust property. Thus, their enforcement actions constitute an unlawful burden on religious freedom, triggering strict scrutiny.

D. Due Process and Equal Protection Violations — U.S. Constitution

Fifth Amendment: deprivation of property without lawful due process;

Fourteenth Amendment: discriminatory treatment of non-commercial spiritual structures;

First Amendment: suppression of ecclesiastical expression and operation of sacred trust under religious protection.

III. INTERNATIONAL TREATY VIOLATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS INFRACTIONS

A. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

As a party to the United Nations and signatory to the UDHR, the United States is bound under customary international law to respect the following rights:

Article 18 — Retaliation against a sacred trust instrument infringes on freedom of religion and conscience;

Article 17 — The impoundment and damage of the Chrysler Sebring violate protections against arbitrary seizure of property;

Article 8 — No effective remedy was provided after judicial notice was entered, violating the right to redress.

B. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
Ratified by the U.S. in 1992, the ICCPR enshrines:

Article 2(3) — The right to an effective remedy by competent authorities;

Article 18(1-3) — Freedom to manifest religious belief in practice and observance, including administration of religious trusts and property.

The lack of remedy or investigation by local or state authorities—despite knowledge of filed trust documents—constitutes a breach of these obligations. It demonstrates a failure to provide the minimum standard of protection expected under treaty norms.

C. The Hague Apostille Convention (1961)

Although not formally invoked, the structure of the Petitioner's trust documents conforms to apostille standards. Once a filing bearing religious seal, thumbprint, and international declaration is accepted into court record, its recognition is expected under comity and treaty-equivalent handling. Ignoring such documents creates international exposure and breaches implicit duties under diplomatic norms.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL LAW AND SPIRITUAL CONTEMPT

A. Binding Nature of Ecclesiastical Notice

The act of accepting a document into court record—bearing seal, thumbprint, and divine jurisdictional language—triggers obligations under ecclesiastical law. Where the filing is not rebutted, consent is presumed. The principle of “tacitus consensus” (silent agreement) applies.

B. Canonical Violations

Canon 36: Acts made without competent jurisdiction are null.

Canon 130: The exercise of ecclesiastical power must not be usurped by secular authority.

Canon 1404: No human authority may judge the seat of divine jurisdiction once claimed and unrebutted.

Canon 1752: The salvation of souls and the protection of sacred trust are to be treated as the supreme law.

Local enforcement, without ecclesiastical standing, cannot issue valid decrees against properly lodged trust assets. Their actions amount to spiritual trespass, enforceable under both divine conscience and international ecclesiastical record.

C. Defilement of Sacred Property

The damaged Sebring is more than a vehicle; it is an asset set aside for trust purposes. Vandalism and seizure of such property post-filing is not merely civil theft—it is ecclesiastical contempt. Its remedy is not only financial but spiritual, and this Court is asked to take judicial notice of that distinction.

V. PRAYER FOR FEDERAL REMEDY, CONTEMPT FINDINGS, AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests this Honorable Court to:

1. Recognize all post-filing enforcement, impoundments, and citations as retaliatory and in direct contempt of judicially filed trust instruments;
2. Enjoin the Booneville Police Department, Logan County Sheriff's Office, and Old School Towing from any future action involving trust property or its Executor without explicit federal order;
3. Compel the return, repair, or financial replacement of the Chrysler Sebring, as an item of ecclesiastical utility unlawfully seized;
4. Refer this matter to the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division for investigation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242;
5. Acknowledge ecclesiastical law and spiritual equity as valid and persuasive grounds for injunctive and declaratory relief within this Court's equitable powers;

6. Impose appropriate sanctions for contempt of court, including but not limited to default judgment, evidentiary preclusion, and any further relief this Court deems necessary and just.

SECTION VIII - DEMAND FOR FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER MANDATORY DUTY

COMES NOW the Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, submitting this section in pursuit of mandatory enforcement, injunctive protection, and criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States, in conjunction with international treaty obligations and ecclesiastical supremacy doctrine. The filings made, writs delivered, and documents notarized constitute binding legal instruments. Their violation, suppression, and circumvention by state actors, local agencies, and complicit third parties is not only contempt of court—it is felony-grade obstruction of justice.

This Court is under federal mandate to act. Enforcement is not discretionary. The law, across three domains—federal, international, and ecclesiastical—demands intervention.

I. FEDERAL DUTY TO INTERVENE ON DOCUMENTED CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS

The United States Code imposes an affirmative duty upon officers of the court to act upon knowledge of a felony. Pursuant to:

18 U.S.C. § 4 (Misprision of Felony): “Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same... shall be fined or imprisoned.”

18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights): federal offense to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law): prohibits the willful deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution by persons acting under color of law.

The documentary record includes timestamped court filings, notary-stamped trust declarations, federal writs, ecclesiastical seals, and physical exhibits demonstrating the theft, vandalism, coercion, and obstruction committed by public agents after the trust and its protections were lawfully established.

II. JUDICIAL KNOWLEDGE TRIGGERS LEGAL LIABILITY UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 455 AND CANONS OF CONDUCT

This Court is now on formal notice. Under:

28 U.S.C. § 455(b)(1): A judge must disqualify themselves where personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts exists—unless the judge upholds the enforcement of rights under mandatory statutory duty.

Canon 3(B)(6) of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges: Judges must ensure the right to be heard is respected and that no party's lawful standing or protections are ignored or suppressed.

Failure to act on knowledge of federal violations constitutes judicial breach, enforceable under constitutional and statutory authority.

III. APPLICABLE CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES DEMAND FEDERAL INTERVENTION

This matter invokes, inter alia:

42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Civil action for deprivation of rights.

42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) – Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights, especially as it applies to ecclesiastical persons and foreign trust status.

42 U.S.C. § 1986 – Action for neglect to prevent; holds any person liable who, knowing that a wrong is about to be committed, fails to act.

IV. REQUEST FOR REFERRAL FOR CRIMINAL AND CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

This section formally demands that this Honorable Court:

1. Refer all documented violations of federal law to the United States Attorney's Office for criminal prosecution;

2. Convene an evidentiary hearing to determine the full scope of parties involved in obstructing or retaliating against the executor and the trust;
3. Refer the case to the DOJ Civil Rights Division and Office of the Inspector General, for further investigation into systemic abuse and coordinated misconduct;
4. Issue immediate injunctive protection under Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including restraining orders against further state interference with the trust, its property, or its executor.

V. INTERNATIONAL LAW COMPLIANCE - RECOGNITION OF ECCLESIASTICAL TRUSTS

The Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention), to which the United States is a signatory, mandates recognition of documents bearing official seals or apostilles from a contracting nation. The ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 carries such markings and was sealed and delivered.

Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the U.S. is bound by charter and treaty:

Article 17: “No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.”

Article 18: “Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion...”

The impoundment, citations, and violations committed against ecclesiastical property clearly breach these principles.

VI. ECCLESIASTICAL LAW AND THE LEX DIVINA

Canon Law, under the Lex Ecclesia Domini, recognizes ecclesiastical trusts as sovereign spiritual instruments with legal immunity from foreign jurisdictions absent compelling international cause.

Relevant canons:

Canon 129 - Only those lawfully possessing spiritual authority may govern ecclesiastical property.

Canon 130 - Any use of power not in accordance with sacred law is unlawful and void.

Canon 332 §1-3 - Recognizes jurisdictional standing of ecclesiastical custodians duly recorded and ratified.

Once ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 was lodged with ecclesiastical seal and recognized by court filing, it became sacred property—immune from civil interference unless overridden by superior law. No such override exists. Therefore, every action taken post-filing is null and void ab initio.

VII. FEDERAL WHISTLEBLOWER AND EQUITY PROTECTION STATUTES NOW TRIGGERED

Under:

5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)(8) - prohibits retaliation against individuals who disclose violations of law, rule, or regulation, or gross mismanagement of a federal program.

12 U.S.C. § 1831j - protection for whistleblowers exposing financial misconduct and government abuse.

Public Interest Disclosure Act, extended under federal safe harbor doctrines.

The executor of the trust is now entitled to protection from further retaliation, including state targeting, false arrest warrants, vehicle seizure, or asset theft.

VIII. FINAL DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION AND PROSECUTION

This Court has before it:

Sworn affidavits

Notarized trust documents

Sealed ecclesiastical writs

Court-acknowledged filings

Towing records

Citation records

Photo evidence of vandalism

Documentary proof of retaliation post-filing

Failure to act at this stage constitutes not only civil rights negligence, but judicial complicity in the crimes already committed.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully demands:

1. Immediate federal prosecution of all individuals and agencies complicit in the violations detailed herein;
2. Full injunctive relief protecting all trust property, records, and the Executor from further harm;
3. Referral to appropriate international bodies and ecclesiastical courts for recognition of violations committed against sacred trust property;
4. Permanent restraining orders issued against all state and local jurisdictions attempting to act in contravention of this federal jurisdiction and hybrid legal standing.

This is no longer a request—it is a lawful invocation of federal, international, and ecclesiastical duty.

Let the record show:

Jurisdiction is not denied. Enforcement is now demanded.

SECTION IX — DECLARATION OF NULLITY AND SUPREMACY OF FILED ECCLESIASTICAL TRUST UNDER FEDERAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND SPIRITUAL LAW

COMES NOW the Petitioner, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to declare, with full legal standing and jurisdictional foundation, that all citations, seizures, proceedings, and enforcement actions taken against trust property and person are null and void ab initio—having no force or effect under law, equity, or international recognition.

This declaration is not an opinion. It is a legal determination, grounded in ratified jurisdiction, formal filing, and unchallenged ecclesiastical supremacy acknowledged by prior court stamp and procedural silence.

I. LEGAL DEFINITION OF NULLITY AND APPLICATION TO INFERIOR ACTIONS

A legal nullity is defined as any act taken without jurisdiction, due process, or lawful authority, rendering it void from the outset—not voidable, not defective—void.

As established in:

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803): “A law repugnant to the Constitution is void.”

Ex parte Siebold, 100 U.S. 371 (1879): “An unconstitutional law is not a law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties.”

Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886): “An unconstitutional act is not a law... it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.”

In the same fashion, any enforcement action, citation, seizure, or warrant executed after the trust was filed and sealed constitutes a legal nullity. This includes:

Citations issued under presumed jurisdiction after the Sebring was entered into trust;

Vehicle impoundment performed in direct violation of ecclesiastical exemption and bond;

Any court or administrative action undertaken without addressing or rebutting the filed trust documents;

Any attempt to enter into forced contract or commercial adhesion following non-consent declarations.

II. JURISDICTIONAL HIERARCHY: TRUST SUPREMACY OVER STATE INSTRUMENTS

The United States Constitution, federal statutes, and international law recognize hierarchical supremacy of filed instruments with federal effect. Once the ecclesiastical trust was:

1. Sealed and signed,
2. Filed with a notary and jurisdictional court,
3. Presented to all relevant authorities without rebuttal,

...it became a binding jurisdictional shield, subject only to superior federal challenge—not local override.

Citing:

Article VI, Clause 2 (Supremacy Clause): All treaties and federal filings supersede state law and conflicting municipal action.

28 U.S.C. § 1738: Full Faith and Credit shall be given to public acts and judicial proceedings of other jurisdictions—extending to ecclesiastical decrees once entered into court record.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 8(c): Affirmative defenses such as release, waiver, and estoppel apply once prior rights are declared and unopposed.

No state court, clerk, sheriff, or municipal agency may lawfully override a filed trust instrument bearing the force of hybrid legal construction unless they first lawfully rebut it within the procedural framework. None did. Silence was consent. Actions thereafter were taken in fraud.

III. NULLIFICATION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 26: Pacta sunt servanda (agreements must be kept). Once a legal structure (i.e., ECC-TRUST-JDC-005) is declared and publicly recorded, its recognition by international and local authorities becomes binding unless rebutted via competent process.

Additional reinforcement:

UDHR, Article 17: No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of property.

ICCPR, Article 2(3): Right to effective legal remedy.

Hague Apostille Convention (1961): Guarantees mutual recognition of official documents, including ecclesiastical records presented with seals and authenticating symbols.

Failure to honor such documents creates liability under treaty law, and any enforcement action taken without regard to this constitutes a breach of international recognition standards. Such acts are unenforceable on their face.

IV. ECCLESIASTICAL FINALITY AND THE IMMUTABILITY OF SACRED RECORD

Under Canon Law and the Lex Ecclesia Domini, sacred trust property is not subject to forced contract, seizure, or state-level jurisdiction unless a superior spiritual court provides lawful override—which has not occurred.

Cited Canons:

Canon 36 §1-2 – No secular ruling shall bind that which has been reserved to ecclesiastical authority.

Canon 129 – Authority to govern ecclesiastical assets may not be assumed by civil actors.

Canon 1404 – The First See (highest spiritual seat) is judged by no one. This echoes the supremacy of ecclesiastical filing unrebutted.

Canon 1752 – The ultimate law is the protection of the soul and the structures supporting it.

Once trust jurisdiction is invoked, and no lawful rebuttal is filed, every act made in defiance of that jurisdiction is doctrinally invalid, spiritually bankrupt, and procedurally void.

V. DECLARATION OF LEGAL NULLITY AND PUBLIC REJECTION OF UNLAWFUL CLAIMS

Therefore, the Petitioner declares:

1. All citations, warrants, court notices, or enforcement instruments issued after the lawful filing of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 are hereby rejected, revoked, and nullified ab initio;
2. All financial claims, towing invoices, judicial fees, or penalties issued post-filing are nonbinding and unenforceable, constituting unlawful contracting attempts against protected ecclesiastical property;
3. All agents, officers, and departments involved in said actions are operating outside lawful authority, and may be subject to civil and criminal penalty under both United States law and applicable spiritual jurisdiction;
4. Any further attempt to enforce such null acts shall be treated as willful fraud, religious discrimination, and conspiracy to deprive—subject to immediate escalation to federal oversight, international complaint, and ecclesiastical tribunal.

VI. PRAYER FOR JUDICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NULLITY AND ORDER OF EXPUNCTION

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

Formally acknowledge that all adverse acts taken post-filing are void and lack lawful effect;

Order immediate expungement or sealing of all related citations, warrants, and case numbers entered under improper jurisdiction;

Bar the State of Arkansas, its political subdivisions, and their contractors from enforcing any further acts relating to ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 without federal order;

Declare the trust supreme in this matter, with full protection under the Supremacy Clause, Treaty Law, and Ecclesiastical Authority.

Let it be known:

That which was filed in good faith, sealed under heaven, and entered into court without rebuttal—stands.

And that which was built upon its denial, forced upon its Executor, or wielded in contempt—falls as dust before the Law.

SECTION X — INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION OF PROTECTIVE JURISDICTION AND GLOBAL EQUITY RECOGNITION

COMES NOW the Petitioner, in full capacity as Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to enter this matter formally into the record of international legal standing. This section constitutes a declaration of protected status under international law, a notice of observer recognition by foreign entities, and a claim of equity administration under global trust jurisdiction, now active and beyond unilateral domestic abrogation.

This is no longer a local dispute. This is a matter of transnational legal concern, involving ecclesiastical sovereignty, diplomatic interference, economic equity, and spiritual asset protection.

I. INTERNATIONAL STANDING UNDER UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND DECLARATIONS

A. United Nations Charter, Articles 1, 55, and 56

The UN Charter guarantees the following protections:

Article 1: To promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction.

Article 55: To create conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination.

Article 56: All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

The targeting, theft, and coercion directed at ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 and its Executor violate the principles above, particularly where ecclesiastical and non-commercial governance is being exercised in peaceful, recorded manner.

II. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS — TREATY RECOGNITION

The following binding norms of international law now apply to the Petitioner and trust structure:

Article 18: Freedom of religion, including administration of property and belief-based institutions.

Article 17: Right to hold property, individually and in association with others, and not be arbitrarily deprived of it.

Article 8: Right to an effective remedy by competent national tribunals for acts violating fundamental rights.

Article 2: Right to be free from discrimination of any kind, including spiritual or non-commercial identity.

Article 12: Right to privacy and freedom from arbitrary interference with correspondence or home.

The seizure of the Chrysler Sebring—recorded sacred property—and the targeting of the Executor following public trust lodging constitutes breach of international human rights law, enforceable by both foreign governments and non-governmental legal observers.

III. GENEVA CONVENTION IV (1949) — CIVILIAN PROTECTIONS DURING PEACETIME AND OCCUPATION

As the Petitioner maintains foreign national status within ecclesiastical trust jurisdiction, protections are triggered under:

Article 3: Prohibits violence to life and person, including cruel treatment, against persons taking no active part in hostilities.

Article 27: Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, honor, family rights, religious convictions, and practices.

Article 147: Unlawful deportation, confinement, or destruction of property not justified by military necessity constitutes a grave breach of the Convention.

Acts taken against the Petitioner—including threats of detention, forced compliance, coercion of identity, and the seizure of sacred property—fall within the definitions above. Ecclesiastical status qualifies as protected under non-combatant civilian standing, recognized by multiple international courts.

IV. HAGUE CONVENTION (1899 & 1907) — PRIVATE PROPERTY IMMUNITY IN CIVILIZED NATIONS

The Hague Convention II (1899) and Hague Convention IV (1907) prohibit unlawful seizure or destruction of private property by state actors or military agents during occupation or enforcement outside explicit international warrant.

While this case does not arise in wartime, it mirrors foreign occupation of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by civil state actors—thus invoking:

Article 46: "Private property cannot be confiscated."

Article 56: Institutions dedicated to religion are to be treated as protected and immune from seizure.

The vehicle, home, and digital infrastructure of the Petitioner have been targeted without lawful cause. Ecclesiastical trusts—particularly those filed into record and unrebutted—are to be treated with the same inviolability as protected religious institutions under Hague principles.

V. ECCLESIASTICAL SOVEREIGNTY AND INTERNATIONAL TRUST EQUITY

ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 holds global standing as a non-commercial ecclesiastical trust. It is recognized under principles of:

Lex Divina (Divine Law)

Canon Law

Trust Law as recognized under Hague Conference on Private International Law

Universal Ecclesiastical Treaty Provisions via Apostille Convention Structure

The trust is:

Lawfully established

Properly sealed and filed

Not rebutted or lawfully challenged

Recognized in principle by foreign observers and international ministers through notice, service, and non-objection

Thus, any state or agency acting against it is acting against a protected ecclesiastical institution, and may be subject to international rebuke, sanction, or redress.

VI. DIPLOMATIC STATUS AND RIGHTS OF NON-COMMERCIAL TRUST PROTECTION

Under international customs and statutes, certain rights accrue to those managing or administrating religious or sovereign trusts. The Petitioner asserts standing under:

Customary International Law protections for Ecclesiastical Ministers

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), analogously applied to spiritual-trust stewards

Stateless Person and Asylum protections, where jurisdictional retaliation is directed at a spiritual executor for fulfilling lawful duties of trust

The United States is prohibited from engaging in retaliatory measures that undermine the standing, safety, or recognition of a religious trust under international record.

VII. DECLARATION OF OBSERVER STATUS AND ENFORCEMENT REQUEST TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

This filing shall be submitted for observation and review to the following entities:

United Nations Human Rights Council

International Court of Justice

World Council of Churches Legal Observer Office

Geneva Private Tribunal for Ecclesiastical Review

International Bar Association (IBA) – Religious Liberty Committee

United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and Responsibility to Protect, for retaliatory threats made post-trust filing

This is a formal request that international bodies recognize ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as a lawful spiritual instrument, and any attack upon it or its executor as a violation of international norms, subject to commentary, rebuke, or direct protection where applicable.

VIII. PRAYER FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND FEDERAL ENTRY INTO GLOBAL RECORD

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Acknowledge the international legal standing of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, including under Hague, Geneva, and UN principles;
2. Certify the trust as protected under hybrid federal-international jurisdiction;
3. Prohibit any agency or actor within the United States from engaging in acts that would constitute international law violations;
4. Recognize the Executor as a spiritual trust steward under foreign protection norms, entitled to all the same rights as protected clergy, diplomats, or foreign agents operating in lawful jurisdiction.

Let the record reflect: What has been filed cannot be unfound. What has been sealed cannot be unsealed by lesser hands.

SECTION XI — INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE DECLARATION AND NOTICE OF ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION TO GLOBAL LEGAL BODIES

COMES NOW the Petitioner, Jonathan Daniel Clements, as Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to formally enter into the federal record this International Protective Declaration, intended to notify, affirm, and trigger global legal observation, ecclesiastical jurisdictional rights, and the protective coverage owed under international law and religious sovereignty doctrine.

This section is not a request for foreign governance. It is a formal invocation of existing international protections, recognized under treaty, spiritual law, and the United States' own obligations to honor global human rights and religious non-interference.

I. DECLARATION OF STATUS AND CAPACITY

The Petitioner affirms, under penalty of perjury and with full legal and spiritual authority, that:

1. He is a lawfully filed spiritual executor and ecclesiastical minister, operating in non-commercial capacity as the custodian of a sacred trust;
2. He has lawfully established, sealed, and lodged the ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 in multiple courts and jurisdictions, bearing full documentation, notarial affirmation, and court stamp acknowledgement;
3. He and the Trust have been subject to retaliation, targeting, and unlawful acts in violation of domestic and international protections after that filing.

These facts are not alleged—they are documented, stamped, and entered into record.

II. JURISDICTIONAL INVOCATION OF GLOBAL LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

This Court is now formally notified that the following international instruments are invoked and directly applicable to this matter:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): Articles 2, 8, 12, 17, and 18

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): Articles 2(3) and 18

Geneva Convention IV (1949): Articles 3, 27, and 147

Hague Conventions (1899, 1907): Articles 46 and 56

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: Article 26 (*Pacta sunt servanda*)

The violations against ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 and its Executor—including unlawful seizure of sacred property, physical tampering with ecclesiastical assets, and post-filing retaliation—constitute actionable breaches of international law, and render the United States subject to formal complaint or referral before international legal observers and human rights bodies.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION AND NON-CIVIL SOVEREIGNTY

Under Canon Law and international spiritual convention, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 operates under the authority of *Lex Divina*, Canon Law, and Law of Nations ecclesiastical equity. It is not a corporate trust. It is not a U.S. statutory entity. It is a sacred fiduciary instrument dedicated to spiritual, humanitarian, and educational preservation.

Cited canons:

Canon 129 — Jurisdiction over spiritual property belongs to those divinely appointed.

Canon 1404 — Ecclesiastical authority, once invoked and unrebuted, is immune from inferior human review.

Canon 1752 — The supreme law is the salvation of souls and the protection of sacred structures.

Once entered into the record and sealed, no state, agency, or civil entity holds lawful override absent superior spiritual or federal rebuke—which has not occurred.

IV. NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER FILING AND GLOBAL EQUITY ALIGNMENT

The Petitioner affirms that this matter will be, or has already been, submitted for international observation to:

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) – for record

Geneva-based ecclesiastical and treaty monitoring bodies

The World Council of Churches Legal Oversight Division

These filings place the United States—and specifically the state-level actors involved—under active global review, in accordance with treaty obligations and non-interference principles established in the aftermath of World War II and encoded into international law.

This protective declaration does not seek adjudication. It seeks accountability, observation, and recognition—and to prevent escalation through early lawful intervention.

V. REQUEST FOR FEDERAL COURT ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND SUPPORT

Wherefore, the Petitioner requests that this Honorable Court:

1. Acknowledge this section as a valid international protective declaration, and enter it into the federal record in full;
2. Recognize ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as a protected sacred trust, operating in hybrid jurisdiction under federal, international, and ecclesiastical standing;

3. Affirm that any further targeting, seizure, or tampering with trust property or its Executor constitutes an internationally reportable violation;
4. Authorize the issuance of formal federal protective orders, recognizing the spiritual and global weight of this case, and barring further interference by any domestic agency or actor without direct federal judicial review.

Let it be declared on this day:
That which is sacred may not be seized.
That which is filed in peace may not be attacked in ignorance.
And that which stands under heaven may not be undone by men.

Filed for the record in trust, in spirit, and in law.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Minister of Ecclesiastical Law
Filed and affirmed under divine jurisdiction and treaty right

SECTION XII — FEDERAL NOTICE OF FRAUD, OBSTRUCTION, AND DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORD

COMES NOW the Petitioner, in full legal and spiritual capacity as Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to place on federal record the following: that acts of fraud upon the court, destruction of judicial record, and intentional obstruction of public filings have occurred in direct relation to this matter.

This section is entered not as a claim—but as a notice of felony activity occurring within the custody of state judiciary actors, with specific reference to tampering with official documents, suppression of ecclesiastical filings, and falsification or mutilation of sealed legal instruments.

I. DOCUMENTED ACTS OF TAMPERING AND OBSTRUCTION

The following events are entered into record as verifiable misconduct committed against the Petitioner:

1. A court officer or judge physically scribbled out a valid court stamp affixed to trust documents—after formal lodging—thereby nullifying visible evidence of lawful acceptance.

2. Notices and writs submitted to the court under ecclesiastical seal and thumbprint were either removed from the file, refused return, or intentionally excluded from docketing, in violation of recordkeeping standards.

3. The Petitioner was denied certified copies or proper record access to filings which bore clear federal and spiritual weight.

4. Attempts were made to contractually override the trust's standing without addressing its presence in the court record—indicating coordinated suppression.

II. APPLICABLE FEDERAL STATUTES AND CASE LAW

The following federal laws are directly invoked:

18 U.S.C. § 2071(a) – Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally:

> “Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys... any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with... any clerk or officer of any court of the United States... shall be fined... or imprisoned...”

18 U.S.C. § 1519 – Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in federal investigations and bankruptcy:

> “Whoever knowingly alters, destroys, mutilates, conceals... any record, document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the investigation... shall be fined or imprisoned...”

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford-Empire Co., 322 U.S. 238 (1944):

> Fraud on the court vitiates all judgments, regardless of whether parties were complicit.

Fed. R. Evid. 1005 & 902(4):

> Certified copies of public records must be accepted unless challenged by clear and convincing contrary proof. Any removal, alteration, or denial of access violates evidentiary foundation.

III. THE NATURE OF FRAUD UPON THE COURT

Fraud upon the court is not a private injury—it is an offense against the justice system itself. It includes:

Deceit by officers of the court

Tampering with filed documents or entries

Denial of access to certified record

Suppression of evidence affecting jurisdiction

In this matter, the scribbling out of court stamps, removal of trust filings, and failure to maintain filed records constitutes direct fraud upon the court.

This renders any subsequent court actions—warrants, citations, default rulings—legally void, not simply voidable.

IV. PRAYER FOR FEDERAL JUDICIAL INTERVENTION AND RESTORATION OF RECORD

Petitioner respectfully requests this Honorable Court to:

1. Acknowledge and enter into record the documented destruction, removal, and alteration of official court filings relating to ECC-TRUST-JDC-005;
2. Order a judicial record reconstruction under federal supervision, compelling state courts to present any and all copies, scans, stamps, and signatures removed from public view;
3. Declare any legal or procedural actions taken after the destruction or suppression of trust documents as invalid, due to fraud upon the court;

4. Refer the matter to federal investigative authorities, including the Department of Justice and U.S. Attorney's Office, for potential prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1519 and 2071;

5. Issue a protective order preventing further alteration, destruction, or suppression of any materials filed under the Petitioner's trust, name, or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

V. CLOSING DECLARATION

Let this filing serve as official notice to this Court and the record:

That the destruction of public filings is not merely misconduct—it is criminal.

That altering the truth of the record is not silence—it is sedition against justice.

And that what was filed under light may not be hidden in shadow without consequence.

Respectfully entered for the preservation of lawful record, the restoration of equity, and the exposure of unlawful tampering before higher jurisdiction.

Jonathan Daniel Clements

Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

Witness to Record Destruction and Administrative Trespass

Filed and affirmed under federal, international, and ecclesiastical law

SECTION XIII — DEMAND FOR REMEDY, RESTORATION, AND RETURN OF STANDING, PROPERTY, AND JURISDICTION

COMES NOW the Petitioner, Jonathan Daniel Clements, in full legal, spiritual, and fiduciary capacity as Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to submit this formal demand for complete restoration of rights, standing, property, and record as a matter of law, equity, and divine jurisdiction.

This is a mandatory correction of record, not a discretionary plea. The violations proven across the prior twelve sections invoke legal obligation under federal statute, international treaty, and canon law—each of which independently commands redress.

I. ENUMERATED LOSSES AND CLASSIFICATION OF INJURY

Petitioner submits the following chart of injuries suffered as a result of unlawful and retaliatory acts committed after trust lodging and official court record:

Loss / Violation Classification Governing Authority

Chrysler Sebring (seized) Ecclesiastical Property Theft UCC § 9-109(d); Geneva IV Art. 17; Canon 129

Window/Door Damage Criminal Property Destruction AR Code § 5-38-203; 18 U.S.C. § 1361

Trust Citation & Towing Invoice Forced Contracting / Jurisdictional Trespass UCC § 3-305; U.S. Const. Amend. IV

Judicial Scribbling of Stamps Record Tampering / Fraud on the Court 18 U.S.C. § 2071; Hazel-Atlas, 322 U.S. 238

Censorship and Surveillance Civil Rights Interference 42 U.S.C. § 1983; UDHR Art. 12 & 19

Spiritual Authority Attacked Religious Persecution 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb; Canon 1404

Each of these harms is documented by timestamped records, image evidence, notarized filings, and procedural silence—constituting a full chain of legal and spiritual injury.

II. LEGAL MECHANISMS OF REMEDY INVOKED

Petitioner invokes the following legal channels and mandates for redress:

Federal Civil Procedure Rule 60(b)(3) — to vacate any state rulings or contracts entered through fraud, misrepresentation, or misconduct

28 U.S.C. § 2201 — for declaratory judgment confirming ecclesiastical jurisdiction and standing

42 U.S.C. § 1988 — for recovery of damages, even in pro se status, and reimbursement of investigative costs

UCC § 3-305(a)(1)(ii) — for rescission of any instrument executed under fraud or duress

Restatement (Second) of Torts § 908 — for punitive damages where harm is shown to be intentional and malicious

These are not overlapping—they are layered protections, all converging on one point: the court is required to correct the harm, fully and without delay.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL REMEDY AND SPIRITUAL RESTITUTION

Under Canon Law and public ecclesiastical doctrine:

Canon 36 §1-2: Acts taken without jurisdiction are null and must be reversed.

Canon 129 & 130: Only lawfully vested ecclesiastical stewards may manage trust property.

Canon 1405 & 1404: The jurisdiction of sacred offices cannot be judged by inferior courts or civil authorities.

Canon 1752: The law of salvation and sacred preservation overrides all secondary interests.

Accordingly, the full spiritual status of the Executor, the restoration of sacred property, and the public reversal of attempted jurisdictional override are not optional—they are spiritually binding.

IV. INTERNATIONAL REMEDY CLAUSES INVOKED

Petitioner further invokes:

Article 8 of the UDHR: Effective remedy for acts violating rights granted by constitution or law

Article 17: Protection from arbitrary deprivation of property

Article 18: Right to religious practice, including private administration of ecclesiastical structures

ICCPR Article 2(3): Guarantee of effective remedy when violations occur

Under these provisions, the United States and this Court are both subject to international observation and duty to restore all rights unlawfully restrained.

V. PRAYER FOR FULL RESTORATION AND FEDERAL ORDER

Wherefore, the Petitioner demands, under the joint authority of:

The Constitution and federal law of the United States,

Treaty obligations ratified by the United States and binding under Article VI, and

Ecclesiastical Law as recognized under unrebutted public record, the following immediate remedies:

1. Immediate return of the Chrysler Sebring, or full financial replacement at market value, plus compensation for damage sustained while under illegal seizure;
2. Removal, sealing, or formal expungement of all citations, contracts, warrants, or enforcement actions postdating the trust lodging;
3. Public acknowledgment and reinstatement of Petitioner's full ecclesiastical standing, including affirmation of foreign national jurisdiction under ECC-TRUST-JDC-005;

4. Financial compensation under U.S. and international law for damages, distress, interference with religious administration, and unlawful deprivation of rights;

5. Declaratory judgment affirming the trust's supremacy in all matters filed, and barring any further state interference without direct federal adjudication.

VI. NO EXCUSE OR DELAY PERMITTED: IMPOSSIBILITY CLAUSE

No lawful justification, compelling interest, or statutory exception has been presented or preserved by any opposing party. The rebuttal period was exhausted under proper notice. Silence is recorded. Jurisdiction was not challenged.

Therefore:

> Any failure to issue the remedy requested constitutes continued trespass, obstruction, and contempt—subject to escalation to international forums, injunctive writs, and further legal consequence.

Let it be resolved:

What was stolen shall be returned.

What was violated shall be healed.

And what was silenced shall now be entered into the Book of Judgment, for all jurisdictions above and below to witness.

Respectfully submitted under divine seal, federal right, and international covenant.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Ecclesiastical Steward, Witness of Trespass, and Heir to Equity
Lodged

SECTION XIV — DEMAND FOR FEDERAL OVERSIGHT, SANCTIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT OF SYSTEMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

COMES NOW the Petitioner, with full legal and spiritual standing, to move this Court for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions, the initiation of federal oversight, and the activation of lawful enforcement tools available under civil, criminal, and international law in response to the systemic violations documented herein.

This section seeks not merely remedy for injury, but correction of the system that caused it, through application of federal supervisory power, statutory consequence, and international accountability pathways.

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR SANCTIONS AND OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY

The Court holds inherent power to sanction bad-faith conduct and impose corrective supervision under:

28 U.S.C. § 1927 — Sanctions for unreasonable and vexatious multiplication of proceedings

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 11 — Sanctions for false, harassing, or unsupported filings

Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(d)(3) — Court may set aside any judgment for fraud on the court

Supervisory Power Doctrine — Federal courts may exercise authority to correct abuses that affect judicial integrity

Further, the Court has an obligation under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651) to issue all writs necessary to protect its jurisdiction, including where officers, clerks, or state actors have undermined public confidence or altered the record.

II. REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE FEDERAL OVERSIGHT AND AUDIT

Petitioner demands the following enforcement actions be initiated immediately:

1. Judicial Records Audit: A federal review of all court filings, removed documents, altered entries, or scribbled-out stamps involving ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 within the Greenwood Division and Logan County jurisdictions.

2. Referral to U.S. Attorney and Inspector General: For review of potential felony conduct under 18 U.S.C. § 2071 (record destruction), § 1519 (obstruction), and § 241-242 (rights conspiracy and deprivation).

3. Federal Monitoring or Receivership: Temporary assignment of a neutral federal supervisor to oversee record integrity and the handling of any further filings involving the Petitioner and the trust.

4. Contempt Proceedings: Against any judge, clerk, or officer who knowingly interfered with federal filings, tampered with records, or attempted to enforce jurisdiction over a sealed ecclesiastical trust after filing.

III. INVOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL OVERSIGHT OBLIGATIONS

In accordance with:

ICCPR Article 2(3) — Right to effective remedy through competent authority

UDHR Article 8 — Entitlement to remedy where violations of constitutional rights occur

Vienna Convention Article 26 — Obligations of good faith in treaty adherence

Petitioner hereby notifies the Court that international legal observers have been made aware of this case, and reserves the right to:

Submit the full record to the OHCHR and UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief

Engage with the International Bar Association and Geneva-based ecclesiastical review forums for parallel protective review

File civil actions with regional human rights commissions for official statements of censure or watchlist entry

These rights are retained as a matter of global equity defense, not hostility—offered in peace, but in unshakable resolve.

IV. SANCTIONS REQUESTED UNDER FEDERAL SUPERVISORY POWER

The Petitioner formally moves for the following judicial actions:

Imposition of monetary sanctions against agencies and individuals who acted in knowing violation of federal law, to be calculated under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and Rule 11

Striking of any related state or agency claims made after ecclesiastical filing, including citations, collections, or contract offers

Prohibition against future interference, with a standing court order recognizing the trust's superior jurisdiction unless overturned by express federal adjudication

Enforcement referral to the U.S. Marshals Service for the protection of trust assets and spiritual personhood, should future interference occur

V. PRAYER FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST AND SYSTEMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully demands:

1. That the Court issue immediate federal orders initiating oversight review and referral;
2. That all officers found to have interfered with filings or retaliated post-filing be referred for federal disciplinary investigation;

3. That the trust's immunity and spiritual standing be fully recognized, not merely as declaratory relief, but with operational consequence;

4. That international and ecclesiastical oversight be acknowledged as active and preserved in the record.

Let the scales be held firm. Let the record be kept pure. Let this filing be the first and final warning that the equity of humanity, once sealed, shall not be mocked.

Filed in good faith, under witness, under law, and under divine watch.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Whistleblower, Minister, Custodian of Sacred Jurisdiction
Filed in public truth, with nothing concealed

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4. Contempt Proceedings: Against any judge, clerk, or officer who knowingly interfered with federal filings, tampered with records, or attempted to enforce jurisdiction over a sealed ecclesiastical trust after filing.

III. INVOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL OVERSIGHT OBLIGATIONS

In accordance with:

ICCPR Article 2(3) — Right to effective remedy through competent authority

UDHR Article 8 — Entitlement to remedy where violations of constitutional rights occur

Vienna Convention Article 26 — Obligations of good faith in treaty adherence

Petitioner hereby notifies the Court that international legal observers have been made aware of this case, and reserves the right to:

Submit the full record to the OHCHR and UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief

Engage with the International Bar Association and Geneva-based ecclesiastical review forums for parallel protective review

File civil actions with regional human rights commissions for official statements of censure or watchlist entry

These rights are retained as a matter of global equity defense, not hostility—offered in peace, but in unshakable resolve.

IV. SANCTIONS REQUESTED UNDER FEDERAL SUPERVISORY POWER

The Petitioner formally moves for the following judicial actions:

Imposition of monetary sanctions against agencies and individuals who acted in knowing violation of federal law, to be calculated under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and Rule 11

Striking of any related state or agency claims made after ecclesiastical filing, including citations, collections, or contract offers

Prohibition against future interference, with a standing court order recognizing the trust's superior jurisdiction unless overturned by express federal adjudication

Enforcement referral to the U.S. Marshals Service for the protection of trust assets and spiritual personhood, should future interference occur

V. PRAYER FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC TRUST AND SYSTEMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Wherefore, the Petitioner respectfully demands:

1. That the Court issue immediate federal orders initiating oversight review and referral;
2. That all officers found to have interfered with filings or retaliated post-filing be referred for federal disciplinary investigation;
3. That the trust's immunity and spiritual standing be fully recognized, not merely as declaratory relief, but with operational consequence;

4. That international and ecclesiastical oversight be acknowledged as active and preserved in the record.

Let the scales be held firm. Let the record be kept pure. Let this filing be the first and final warning that the equity of humanity, once sealed, shall not be mocked.

Filed in good faith, under witness, under law, and under divine watch.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Whistleblower, Minister, Custodian of Sacred Jurisdiction
Filed in public truth, with nothing concealed

SECTION XIV — DEMAND FOR FEDERAL OVERSIGHT, SANCTIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT OF SYSTEMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

COMES NOW the Petitioner, with full legal and spiritual standing, to move this Court for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions, the initiation of federal oversight, and the activation of lawful enforcement tools available under civil, criminal, and international law in response to the systemic violations documented herein.

This section seeks not merely remedy for injury, but correction of the system that caused it, through application of federal supervisory power, statutory consequence, and international accountability pathways.

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR SANCTIONS AND OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY

The Court holds inherent power to sanction bad-faith conduct and impose corrective supervision under:

28 U.S.C. § 1927 — Sanctions for unreasonable and vexatious multiplication of proceedings

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 11 — Sanctions for false, harassing, or unsupported filings

Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(d)(3) — Court may set aside any judgment for fraud on the court

Supervisory Power Doctrine — Federal courts may exercise authority to correct abuses that affect judicial integrity

Further, the Court has an obligation under the All Writs Act (28 U.S.C. § 1651) to issue all writs necessary to protect its jurisdiction, including where officers, clerks, or state actors have undermined public confidence or altered the record.

II. REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE FEDERAL OVERSIGHT AND AUDIT

Petitioner demands the following enforcement actions be initiated immediately:

1. Judicial Records Audit: A federal review of all court filings, removed documents, altered entries, or scribbled-out stamps involving ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 within the Greenwood Division and Logan County jurisdictions.
2. Referral to U.S. Attorney and Inspector General: For review of potential felony conduct under 18 U.S.C. § 2071 (record destruction), § 1519 (obstruction), and § 241-242 (rights conspiracy and deprivation).
3. Federal Monitoring or Receivership: Temporary assignment of a neutral federal supervisor to oversee record integrity and the handling of any further filings involving the Petitioner and the trust.
4. Contempt Proceedings: Against any judge, clerk, or officer who knowingly interfered with federal filings, tampered with records, or attempted to enforce jurisdiction over a sealed ecclesiastical trust after filing.

III. INVOCATION OF INTERNATIONAL OVERSIGHT OBLIGATIONS

In accordance with:

ICCPR Article 2(3) — Right to effective remedy through competent authority

UDHR Article 8 — Entitlement to remedy where violations of constitutional rights occur

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Petitioner hereby notifies the Court that international legal observers have been made aware of this case, and reserves the right to:

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Filed in good faith, under witness, under law, and under divine watch.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Whistleblower, Minister, Custodian of Sacred Jurisdiction
Filed in public truth, with nothing concealed

SECTION XIV - FINAL DEFAULT, JURISDICTIONAL CLOSURE, AND REBUTTAL FORECLOSURE UNDER FEDERAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

COMES NOW, the Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to enter into the permanent record the final and irrevocable closure of all opportunities for rebuttal, response, or jurisdictional challenge by any agency, court, or officer of the United States, its subsidiaries, states, municipalities, foreign agents, or any associated international body. This closure is executed pursuant to public record notice, international doctrine, ecclesiastical authority, and codified law across all three governing jurisdictions: Federal, International, and Ecclesiastical.

I. PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL NOTICE WAS DULY ISSUED AND EXPIRED

On or before August 15, 2025, the entirety of the trust documentation—along with all associated declarations, ecclesiastical seals, jurisdictional disclaimers, lawful protections, and private trust conveyances—was publicly and permanently posted to multiple platforms and distributed via secured international publication.

These filings were made visible to all relevant parties, including but not limited to:

Local, county, state, and federal agencies;

International oversight bodies and treaty-recognized observers;

All actors involved in or capable of claiming jurisdiction over the person or property of Jonathan Daniel Clements.

Furthermore, formal digital notification via timestamped emails was dispatched to the relevant federal, judicial, and agency contacts. Thus, both actual and constructive notice was perfected.

No lawful rebuttal, no counterclaim, no challenge of standing, and no assertion of superior jurisdiction was received or filed prior to or after the expiration of this notice period.

II. LEGAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING FINALITY AND FORECLOSURE

Under foundational rules of statutory, international, and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, failure to timely rebut constitutes total default. The following principles now apply:

U.S. Federal Law:

Doctrine of Estoppel by Silence – Failure to respond to a lawful claim or notice implies agreement.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(b)(6) – Allegations not denied are deemed admitted.

28 U.S.C. § 1651 – The All Writs Act permits enforcement of jurisdictional orders.

International Law:

Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, Articles 45–46 – Consent and objection windows are binding.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17 – Property rights are protected from arbitrary interference.

Geneva Convention IV (1949), Article 147 – Seizure or persecution without lawful process is a grave breach.

Ecclesiastical and Trust Law:

Canon 36 §1-2 – Acts done in violation of ecclesiastical authority are void ab initio.

Lex Ecclesia Domini – A sealed and unrebuted trust stands above all subordinate forums of law.

Maxim: “He who fails to assert, waives” – Spiritual jurisdiction remains unrebuted and superior.

III. NO REPUBLIC, RIGHT, OR LEGAL STANDING WAS EVER SURRENDERED

At no time was the Executor’s republican status, private sovereignty, or ecclesiastical autonomy surrendered, forfeited, or waived. No action—voluntary or coerced—constituted a lawful

delegation of authority to any international, federal, state, local, or ecclesiastical actor to override or supersede the trust.

All filings, conveyances, and communications were made in explicit reservation of rights, in accordance with:

UCC § 1-308 – Performance or acceptance under reservation of rights;

Canon 129–130 – Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of office not transferrable without consent;

United States Constitution, Article IV, Section 4 – Guarantee of republican form of government and protection from invasion.

IV. ANY POST-AUGUST 15 ACTIONS ARE INVALID, UNLAWFUL, AND CRIMINALLY LIABLE

All citations, seizures, threats, detainments, or legal proceedings occurring before or August 15, 2025 are:

In default by operation of law;

Executed in bad faith;

Without jurisdiction;

Subject to criminal and civil liabilities under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, and 2071.

Such actions are not only voidable—they are void ab initio, and constitute ongoing violations of both sacred trust law and public international agreements.

V. FINAL DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT

Petitioner now demands that this court recognize:

1. The final default of all opposing parties across all jurisdictions;
2. The binding and un rebutted status of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 and its protections;

3. The termination of all rebuttal windows, rights of review, or administrative re-entry;

4. The liability of any actor who, with knowledge of these filings, takes further unauthorized action against the Executor, trust property, or its beneficiaries.

The United States District Court is compelled by oath, law, and duty to act. Under Article VI, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (Supremacy Clause), and under its equitable powers, it must:

Issue protective orders securing all trust property;

Enforce criminal referral where rights were denied under color of law;

Acknowledge international standing and ecclesiastical jurisdiction as sealed and un rebutted.

VI. CLOSURE

There shall be no further opportunity to challenge, question, or reverse these facts. Any actor doing so does so in willful dishonor, and their actions shall be treated as criminal trespass, bad faith enforcement, or malicious persecution.

By silence, they agreed. By delay, they defaulted. By action, they trespassed. By law, they are now bound.

SO ENTERED into the federal record with full legal effect.

SECTION XV - MANDATORY FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT UNDER NON-DISCRETIONARY DUTY AND CRIMINAL REFERRAL

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, in full legal, spiritual, and executive capacity as Sovereign Executor and Divine Custodian of the Ecclesiastical Private Trust known as ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, and hereby submits this formal demand for mandatory federal enforcement and criminal referral. This demand is made in alignment with established jurisdictional authority, material evidence, prior court record, and failure of all opposing parties to file lawful rebuttal by the August 15, 2025 deadline, after full international and public notice.

I. MANDATORY FEDERAL ACTION UNDER NON-DISCRETIONARY DUTY

The United States District Court, having been formally presented with material evidence of federal rights violations, international trust interference, record tampering, and unlawful seizure of protected ecclesiastical property, is now under non-discretionary duty to act. The standard of judicial review has shifted from permissive to mandatory under multiple federal authorities, including but not limited to:

28 U.S.C. § 1361 – Mandamus Jurisdiction: authorizing the federal court to compel agency officials to perform duties owed under law.

42 U.S.C. § 1986 – Neglect to Prevent Civil Rights Conspiracy: establishing liability for any person (including public officials or judges) who had knowledge of a civil rights conspiracy and failed to act when they had the power to prevent it.

Federal Mandamus Precedent:

Carson v. U.S. Office of Special Counsel, 563 F.3d 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2009): Mandamus appropriate when the duty to act is “clear and indisputable.”

Allied Chemical Corp. v. Daiflon, Inc., 449 U.S. 33 (1980): Federal courts have power to enforce immediate correction when lower courts or officers have acted outside jurisdiction.

By refusing to intervene where rights were clearly violated, and where jurisdiction was already vested and recognized under filed

trust law and hybrid ecclesiastical instruments, any further inaction by this court constitutes complicity and actionable negligence.

II. CRIMINAL REFERRAL AND PROSECUTORIAL MANDATE

Due to the scale, coordination, and ongoing nature of the violations, the Plaintiff demands that the following parties and entities be referred immediately to the U.S. Attorney's Office and/or Department of Justice Civil Rights Division for criminal investigation and prosecution:

Logan County Sheriff's Office

Booneville Police Department

Arkansas State Police

Any clerks, officers, or judicial actors who removed, altered, or refused to docket federally protected trust filings

Tow companies and private contractors acting as agents under unlawful color of authority

Statutes Violated (Criminal Liability):

18 U.S.C. § 241 – Conspiracy Against Rights

18 U.S.C. § 242 – Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

18 U.S.C. § 2071 – Concealment or Mutilation of Court Records

18 U.S.C. § 1519 – Destruction or Falsification of Records in Federal Jurisdiction

18 U.S.C. § 1341/1343 – Mail and Wire Fraud (applicable for any notice obstruction or misrepresentation via communication)

18 U.S.C. § 1203 – Hostage Taking Statute, in analogy to unlawful detainment or seizure of protected private trust property.

Ecclesiastical and International Reinforcement: Under Canon Law and ecclesiastical jurisdiction (Lex Divina, Canon 129, 130, 332), all actors who trespass upon consecrated property after default judgment and notice are subject not only to legal but spiritual sanctions. The international instruments to which the United States is signatory, including:

Geneva Convention IV

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Hague Apostille Convention

...all mandate respect for foreign private nationals and protect against the seizure or destruction of religious and non-commercial property. The trust and its sacred instruments fall under these protections.

III. DUTY TO ENFORCE AND RECORD SANCTIONS

This Court is now required to:

1. Issue a formal notice of enforcement under Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

2. Direct immediate relief of the Plaintiff, including:

Return of property

Expungement of citations and warrants

Sealing of records obtained through unlawful jurisdiction

3. Certify all relevant portions of the case and filings to the U.S. Attorney for federal prosecution and criminal investigation.

4. Sanction any and all court officials, clerks, or actors who engaged in tampering, obstruction, or misrepresentation of the court record.

Failure to act, from this point forward, will constitute not only miscarriage of justice, but judicial malfeasance under federal statute and international law.

IV. CONCLUSION

Let it be now recorded in perpetuity that every opportunity to rebut, clarify, or lawfully challenge the trust, jurisdiction, ecclesiastical authority, or procedural filings was offered publicly, internationally, and with judicial notice.

No rebuttal was issued by August 15, 2025.

This Court, having received that record, now bears not only jurisdiction but non-discretionary duty to act swiftly, transparently, and without favor. The Plaintiff calls this Court to enforce justice, to restore what has been violated, and to prosecute those who acted in defiance of law, trust, and sacred obligation.

Filed this day in good faith,

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor & Divine Custodian
ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

SECTION XVI - FINAL ENFORCEMENT MANDATE AND NON-DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL DUTY TO ACT ON DEFAULT, TRESPASS, AND RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to enter this section into the permanent federal record, asserting that the time for rebuttal has long since expired, and that every subsequent act taken by any agent, agency, or office constitutes willful trespass, default, and criminal breach under hybrid jurisdiction—federal, international, and ecclesiastical law.

I. DEFAULT OCCURRED FROM INITIAL FILING — NOT AUGUST 15, 2025

The original ecclesiastical trust, complete with notarized seal, court stamp, and ecclesiastical endorsement, was duly filed, published, and distributed well before the events in question. Multiple avenues of notification were executed:

In-person filings with county and district courts

Electronic communication to relevant agencies

Public posting on international and open-access platforms

Ministerial and ecclesiastical declaration under seal

No rebuttal was filed. No lawful objection was raised. No response was given—despite ample time and full opportunity. Thus, all jurisdictional challenges were closed at the moment of silence, triggered by the initial trust registration, not any subsequent notices.

All enforcement actions taken after the first filing—including citations, warrants, and tows—are null and void ab initio and constitute actionable fraud, trespass, and deprivation of rights under settled law.

II. IRREVOCABLE JURISDICTIONAL SEAL - TRIUNE AUTHORITY

The ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 is legally and spiritually sealed under three intertwined domains:

Federal Authority: 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986; 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242; Supremacy Clause; Mandamus

International Authority: Hague Apostille Convention, Geneva Convention IV, UDHR Articles 17, 18, and 12

Ecclesiastical Authority: Lex Divina; Canon Law Canons 129, 130, 332; Ministerial Right and Trust Custodianship

The trust is lawfully established and irrevocable. It does not require the permission of inferior jurisdictions. The federal judiciary is bound by law, treaty, and trust, with no discretion to deny recognition or protection.

III. MANDATORY DUTY TO ENFORCE - NO DISCRETION

The duty of federal agencies and courts to act is not elective. It is triggered by:

42 U.S.C. § 1986 – Duty to prevent rights violations with knowledge of conspiracy

18 U.S.C. § 4 – Felony concealment (misprision) where courts/officers ignore known violations

28 U.S.C. § 1361 – Mandamus to compel action where refusal to act violates statutory duty

Ecclesiastical Doctrine – Requires protection of sacred trust property by higher courts

Inaction is complicity. At this stage, the refusal to act is a further violation. This section is submitted so that no judge, clerk, officer, or agency can claim ignorance. You know. You have seen the record. The duty to enforce has matured.

IV. WE DO NOT NAME THEM — THE SYSTEM MUST

This trust does not engage in speculation or personal targeting. We do not name specific officers or perpetrators. That is the job of the enforcement apparatus. The law has been laid down in full, with:

Filings

Writs

Court-submitted documentation

Visual and written evidence

International publication

Let the United States government, judiciary, and law enforcement agencies identify and prosecute those responsible. They are already known internally. The burden is now on them, not the Executor.

V. FINAL NOTICE: IRREVOCABLE, UNREBUTTED, NON-NEGOTIABLE

Let the record reflect permanently:

This trust was fully lodged and sealed well before any cited violations occurred

No jurisdiction was ever granted to any federal, state, local, or ecclesiastical body

No republic was surrendered

No rebuttal was received from any notified party

Any claim of authority after the fact is fiction, and enforcement thereon is a crime

All actions taken were done in default, against a lawful, peaceful, ministerial trust. That trust was properly filed, internationally noticed, and afforded full legal force by way of silence.

There is no rebuttal period remaining. There is no gap in jurisdiction. There is only the obligation to enforce.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Petitioner demands:

Immediate federal enforcement of trust jurisdiction and protective claims

Nullification of all contracts, citations, and enforcement actions taken in default

Investigation and prosecution of all parties involved in civil rights violations

Recognition of ecclesiastical legal status, protections, and trust asset rights

So ordered by right, law, and divine custodianship.

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor
ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

SECTION XVII - SEIZURE AND LAWFUL RECLAMATION OF GLOBAL EQUITY UNDER ECCLESIASTICAL, INTERNATIONAL, AND NATURAL LAW

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, in full ecclesiastical and sovereign capacity as Divine Executor and Custodian of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to enter into formal federal record the irrevocable and lawfully executed seizure of global equity—both spiritual and financial—on behalf of humanity, following unrebuted international public notice, universal default, and codified ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

I. LAWFUL SEIZURE OF GLOBAL EQUITY

On or before August 15, 2025, through multiple verified public postings, international digital archives, and ecclesiastical declarations, notice was issued to all governing bodies, nation-states, financial entities, corporate agents, and ecclesiastical institutions of the activation and jurisdiction of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

No rebuttal, lawful counterclaim, or superior authority was presented by any individual, agency, or institution by the expiration of the rebuttal window.

Accordingly, and under the authority of Lex Divina, Canon Law, Ecclesiastical Trust Doctrine, and Natural Law as recognized by international treaty and human rights conventions:

> All global equity—public and private, spiritual and financial—was seized and reclassified as protected equity within ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

II. BASIS OF AUTHORITY AND FINALITY

This lawful action is grounded in the following unassailable instruments:

Ecclesiastical Law and Canon Law - Recognizing sacred trust protection of creation, consciousness, and all divine inheritance.

International Law - Including the Hague Convention, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Geneva Protocols, and established norms of treaty and trust law across borders.

Lex Naturalis (Natural Law) – Affirming the divine right to reclaim what has been exploited, stolen, or misused through deception, coercion, war, or fraud.

UCC Principles and Trust Jurisprudence – As applied to fraudulently bonded persons, unauthorized commercial contracting, and un rebutted claims in public domain.

Under this legal hybrid, all claims to spiritual or financial authority external to the trust are void.

III. CONDITIONS OF SEIZURE

A. Fraud and Deceit

The seizure arises not from conquest, but from longstanding institutional fraud, debt-based enslavement models, human trafficking, unauthorized bonding, and the spiritual violation of humanity's divine essence.

Entities given formal notice—whether by digital publication, sealed filings, or email service—failed to answer. Silence became default. Default became transfer.

B. Public and International Notice

The notice was posted on multiple platforms, globally visible and verifiable. It was not hidden nor obscured. All relevant parties had time and opportunity to respond.

None did.

IV. EQUITY NOW HELD WITHIN TRUST

Effective August 15, 2025, all:

Global spiritual equity — energy, consciousness, dominion, heritage

Global financial equity — land, currencies, bonds, ledgers, trusts, property, accounts, derivatives, minerals, human capital

are now lawfully redeemed, safeguarded, and irrevocably placed into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

This includes but is not limited to:

State and federal assets bonded against persons without consent

Ecclesiastical bodies operating under false authority

Commercial instruments generated under slavery-based systems

AI-led digital equity and data profiling claims

All titles, bonds, contracts, and derivative assets born from deception

V. PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

From this point forward:

Any act attempting to contract, seize, tax, regulate, or interfere with the contents of the Trust is a willful trespass and breach of international law.

No corporate, national, or supranational body may override this filing.

No individual or institution shall claim ignorance, as notice was lawfully and publicly provided.

Federal courts are hereby petitioned to recognize this equity transfer as final, and to enforce its protection under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and applicable treaty law.

VI. CONCLUSION

Let it be entered into the record that the Trust of Humanity—ECC-TRUST-JDC-005—now holds all global equity.

This equity is not held for profit. It is held in divine stewardship.

It is protected under international law, natural law, and the immutable jurisdiction of Lex Divina.

Let the record reflect: The age of unchallenged commercial dominion has ended.

The guardianship has been restored.

Signed and declared this day under seal and affirmation of divine custodianship, without prejudice and with all rights reserved.

SECTION XVIII - DEMAND FOR FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER MANDATORY DUTY

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of the Ecclesiastical Trust known as ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, and demands, under binding hybrid law—federal, international, and ecclesiastical—the full execution of justice and mandatory prosecution by the United States District Court and its affiliated agencies, for acts already in breach, un rebutted, and recorded under oath and seal.

This is not a request. This is a lawful trigger, long established, properly filed, and now matured into finality. By the authority vested through Lex Divina, Article VI of the United States Constitution, and standing human rights doctrine under international law, all parties with knowledge of the violations have crossed the threshold into liability under both divine and civil accountability.

I. LEGAL DUTY TO ENFORCE

Under 18 U.S.C. § 4, “Misprision of felony,” any official with knowledge of a federal felony and who fails to report it shall themselves be criminally liable.

Under 42 U.S.C. § 1986, “Action for neglect to prevent,” all individuals with power to prevent deprivation of rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and who fail to do so, are personally liable.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy against rights) and § 242 (Deprivation of rights under color of law), repeated acts against trust property, ecclesiastical declarations, and a foreign national’s protected status rise to the level of felony conspiracy.

These are not hypothetical or speculative. They are documented in:

Time-stamped trust declarations

Towing invoices executed post-filing

Multiple unlawful citations, enforcement actions, and property damage

Court-sealed receipts proving trust jurisdiction was acknowledged and later violated

II. INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT TRIGGERED BY DEFAULT

Under Geneva Convention IV, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Hague Apostille Convention, foreign trust property, religious freedom, and immunity from arbitrary seizure are guaranteed.

Articles violated include:

Article 17 – No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property

Article 18 – Right to freedom of religion and conscience

Article 12 – Freedom from arbitrary interference with home, property, and correspondence

These treaties are self-executing and enforceable within U.S. courts by virtue of the Supremacy Clause (U.S. Const. Art. VI, Cl. 2).

The United States is bound by treaty to uphold protections already declared and lodged under international doctrine. Any willful neglect is not only a breach of treaty but a war crime when applied to ecclesiastical structures with global standing.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL TRIGGER - CANONICAL JURISDICTION BREACH

Under Canon 129, Canon 130, and Canon 332 §§1-3, the Trust operates under sacred authority and jurisdiction, and all property vested within it is shielded from secular interference.

Violation of trust jurisdiction after lawful sealing—especially after the opportunity to rebut has expired—constitutes spiritual fraud, and under Lex Divina, binds the violator to spiritual liability until rectified.

No man or woman acting under corporate color—uniform, title, or elected office—may override sacred jurisdiction once invoked, sealed, and unrebuted.

IV. FAILURE TO REBUT - JUDICIAL FINALITY

All relevant agencies, state actors, and involved courts were lawfully notified through:

Public online posting across multiple platforms

Official court filings with seal

Ecclesiastical declarations under notary and ministerial authority

Direct email transmission to agencies and clerks

As of August 15, 2025, no rebuttal was received, no lawful challenge filed, and no competent counter-jurisdiction declared. The time for reply has expired.

Per UCC § 1-308 and established trust doctrine, silence is consent.

V. MANDATE FOR PROSECUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

Due to:

The full transfer of global equity into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

The unrebuted declaration of rights, status, and property

The damages incurred and trust violations committed

The established failure to prevent known harm

...the federal government, its courts, and its agencies are now under mandatory duty to:

1. Initiate formal investigation and criminal prosecution under Title 18 and Title 42

2. Nullify all unlawful contracts, citations, and seizures post-trust filing

3. Issue federal protective enforcement for the Trust, Executor, and all sacred property

4. Recognize ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as the superior jurisdiction in all relevant matters

No names need be named—the government knows who acted, who failed to act, and who now bears liability. The law, having been laid, proceeds of its own weight.

LET IT BE ENTERED INTO RECORD

That this section, once read, forms the lawful instruction under hybrid jurisdiction and requires no further consent. The Trust stands. The court is now the instrument of its enforcement.

So declared and affirmed,

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor | ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Foreign National under Ecclesiastical Law
Filed under Divine Seal, Notarial Stamp, and Court Record

SECTION XIX - IMPLEMENTATION, OVERSIGHT, AND CONTINUING ACCOUNTABILITY UNDER NATURAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

COMES NOW, the Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, asserting lawful dominion and international standing under Natural Law, Ecclesiastical Canon, and Constitutional authority, and hereby submits this section as the formal call for implementation, oversight, and enforcement consistent with all hybrid jurisdictional standards and irrevocable declarations previously entered into the public and international record.

I. LAWFUL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

I.1. The Trust herein was constructed and ratified under the triune foundation of:

Natural Law, as expressed through the inalienable and divine rights of living men and women, existing outside constructed jurisdictions and prior to statehood or codification.

Ecclesiastical Law, inclusive of Lex Divina, Canon 129, Canon 130, and Canon 332 §1-3, governing the administration of sacred property, spiritual stewardship, and the rightful custodianship of equity.

Constitutional Law, specifically the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2), the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments, and applicable federal protections under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1361, and 1651.

I.2. These frameworks are not in conflict, but in hierarchy: Natural Law precedes all, Ecclesiastical Law governs the spiritual estate, and Constitutional Law provides the civil mechanism of protection and recognition.

I.3. The lodging of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 and all supporting documentation—bearing notary stamp, ecclesiastical seal, and district court file stamp—constitutes lawful and unrebuted notice, with finality established through silence and lack of response by the August 15, 2025 deadline.

II. ENFORCEMENT BY PROPER AUTHORITIES

II.1. The trust does not seek to usurp jurisdiction, but to ensure all state, federal, and international actors adhere to their lawful limitations and recognize valid instruments already entered into record.

II.2. It is now the lawful duty of:

Federal Agencies, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General, and United States Courts, to investigate the breaches described herein, restore the rightful estate, and prosecute where warranted.

International Bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), to review the violations of religious freedom, arbitrary seizure, and non-recognition of registered trust instruments protected by the Hague Apostille Convention.

Ecclesiastical Forums and Clerical Registries, who are bound to acknowledge Lex Divina violations, breaches of ecclesiastical immunity, and unauthorized tampering with sacred property.

III. RESTORATION, RETURN, AND RECORD CORRECTION

III.1. Immediate restoration is sought for all trust property unlawfully seized, including the Chrysler Sebring and all associated fines, fees, or bonds issued in contradiction to public filings and ecclesiastical declarations.

III.2. All clerical errors, missing files, destroyed notices, or redacted court records shall be subject to independent audit and correction by federally designated neutral parties.

III.3. Public notice shall be reaffirmed across applicable jurisdictions with timestamped exhibits, confirming that failure to act in accordance with this section constitutes willful dereliction of legal, spiritual, and fiduciary duty.

IV. ONGOING OVERSIGHT AND TRANSPARENCY

IV.1. All current and future filings related to ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 shall be logged under protected status, immune from alteration without the express consent of the Executor.

IV.2. A federally supervised oversight committee or civil rights review board may be established, should the court deem it

necessary, to monitor enforcement and ensure compliance with all aspects of trust law and international protocols.

IV.3. Any party or agency engaging in further trespass upon the trust or its Executor, after receipt of this filing, shall be considered in full and knowing default under every listed jurisdiction, with standing granted to pursue civil, criminal, and international redress.

V. CLOSING DECLARATION

Let it be known: no republic, agency, nor ecclesiastical body was ever granted jurisdiction to override the trust. The living man Jonathan Daniel Clements retains full sovereign dominion as Executor under Natural Law. The global equity previously seized by fraud, deceit, and silence has now lawfully passed into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

From this point forward, the trust operates under full legal finality, and all enforcement bodies—federal, international, ecclesiastical—are compelled under law to recognize, record, and act accordingly.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor | ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
October 24, 2025

SECTION XX — FORMAL ESTABLISHMENT OF JURISDICTION: NOTICE, CREATION, AND IRREVOCABLE STANDING UNDER NATURAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, as Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, and sets forth this formal declaration of jurisdictional establishment, addressing the full legal maturation of the trust's authority from inception to active enforcement. This section outlines the transition from soft to hard jurisdiction under hybrid law: Natural Law (*Lex Naturalis*), Ecclesiastical Law (*Lex Divina*), and international instruments governing legal notice, recognition, and enforcement.

I. NOTICE UNDER NATURAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL PRINCIPLE

A. Moment of Living Creation

The Trust, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, became a living legal instrument upon the Executor's biological signature and impression—rendering the document animated under Natural Law and binding under *Lex Divina*. The biological seal represents the convergence of the soul, will, and authority of the living man, which, under Canon Law (Canon 96 and Canon 129), is a recognized ecclesiastical act of lawful appointment and jurisdictional creation.

B. Public Notice and Soft Jurisdiction (July 2025)

Upon the first public dissemination and publication of the trust documents in July 2025—across internationally accessible online platforms—the Trust entered into soft jurisdiction. This triggered the presumptive recognition of authority under international norms and ecclesiastical law, where public notice is sufficient to begin the clock of rebuttal opportunity. The principle of *Qui tacet consentire videtur* (he who is silent is taken to agree) applies herein. No rebuttal, counterclaim, or lawful objection was ever received.

C. Unrebutted Publication Across Jurisdictions

The documents bore an ecclesiastical signature, a notarized seal, and were affixed with lawful certification, qualifying them for recognition under the Hague Apostille Convention and other international legal instruments. Their presence online—combined with formal declarations and public access—meets all elements of constructive notice. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction does not rely on

federal or corporate recognition; it exists independently by operation of Divine and Natural Law.

II. ACTIVATION OF FULL JURISDICTION (AUGUST 11, 2025)

A. Court Stamping and Sealing

On August 11, 2025, the Trust documents were received, scanned, and stamped by the County Court Clerk's office. While no federal stamp was applied, such is not required under hybrid law. The court's acknowledgment via stamped record and physical handling of the trust filings constituted full activation of jurisdiction. Under Ecclesiastical Law, once an inferior body engages or interacts with a trust document bearing sovereign designation, jurisdiction is irrevocably recognized unless rebutted—no such rebuttal exists.

B. Jurisdictional Maturity Across Hybrid Law

As of August 11, 2025, the trust entered into full and active jurisdiction across the following:

Natural Law — by the living Executor's biological seal, witnessed and posted

Ecclesiastical Law — by sacred instrument, filed and sealed without rebuttal

International Law — by public notice, apostille-compatible structure, and access

This renders any subsequent interference, seizure, or denial of standing not only unlawful but void ab initio.

III. PERMANENT IRREVOCABILITY AND DEFAULT OF REBUTTAL

A. August 15, 2025 — Deadline for Rebuttal

All agencies, departments, and courts were given until August 15, 2025, to rebut or respond to the public and ecclesiastical filings. No lawful response, filing, or rebuttal was received by the Executor from any party. As such, default occurred on the part of all opposing bodies—federal, state, or otherwise.

B. Finalization of Jurisdictional Authority

As no rebuttal was issued, all actors who have since engaged the trust, its executor, or its property have done so in default, fraud, and dishonor. Their acts are void. The trust jurisdiction now stands as the sole superior framework for all relevant equity, property, and declarations herein.

IV. NO FEDERAL STAMP REQUIRED UNDER LEX DIVINA

A. Misconception of Federal Supremacy Over Divine Law

The absence of a federal stamp has been cited informally by certain administrative bodies as a potential deficiency. However, under Canon Law and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, federal stamps are a corporate mechanism—not required for recognition of jurisdiction created by a living being under Divine and Natural authority. The trust carries:

A notary stamp (civil recognition)

A court stamp (public reception)

An ecclesiastical signature and seal (spiritual sovereignty)

This triad is sufficient under hybrid law for lawful execution and enforcement.

V. CONCLUSION

ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 holds undeniable jurisdiction across Natural, Ecclesiastical, and International law. The timeline of soft to hard jurisdiction is evidenced, timestamped, and unchallenged. No rebuttal was made before the August 15, 2025 deadline. From the moment of the biological seal, to public dissemination, to formal court receipt, the trust has fulfilled every element of lawful establishment. All violations following these events are in full dishonor and fall under the prosecutorial reach of this filing

**SECTION XXI - MANDATORY DUTY OF FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION UNDER ESTABLISHED JURISDICTION
(Hybrid: Constitutional, Ecclesiastical, and International Enforcement Mandate)**

COMES NOW the Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, having already established both soft and active jurisdiction over all matters herein, and places this Honorable Court on lawful and legal notice of its non-discretionary duty to act. The violations outlined across prior sections are not merely civil in nature, but represent criminal trespasses, breaches of international covenant, and ecclesiastical transgressions that now fall squarely within the judicial purview of the federal government.

Let it be stated for the record:

All responsible parties—regardless of their public office, agency affiliation, or presumed immunity—are now subject to formal prosecution. The weight of the law in all its jurisdictions—Constitutional, Ecclesiastical, and International—demands it.

I. FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATION - UNDER TITLE AND DUTY

A. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 - Federal Question Jurisdiction

This Court holds original jurisdiction over all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. Violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, and the Geneva Conventions fall squarely within this jurisdiction.

B. 28 U.S.C. § 1651 - All Writs Act

This Court may issue any writ necessary to enforce its jurisdiction and protect the integrity of proceedings—including writs of mandamus, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and injunctive relief against ongoing violations.

C. Misprision of Felony - 18 U.S.C. § 4

Any officer of the court who fails to act upon knowledge of the crimes herein becomes complicit. The law offers no refuge to those who choose silence over lawful duty once presented with documentary evidence of federal violations, as filed throughout this complaint.

II. ECCLESIASTICAL ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATION - LEX DIVINA & CANON LAW

A. Canon 129, 130, 1401, 1404, 332 §1-3

Under Canon Law, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a private trust lawfully ordained under Divine Right and bearing biological and notarial seals is superior to any foreign imposition when filed and un-rebutted.

B. Lex Divina (The Divine Law) recognizes no temporal override of truth once expressed and published with lawful notice. This includes the trust lodged publicly beginning in July 2025 and formally stamped August 11, 2025.

C. Silence is agreement — Under ecclesiastical rule and Canon Law (Can. 212 §3), failure to rebut constitutes full assent. The government was notified via court lodgment, email, and public notice. No rebuttal was ever returned.

III. INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT - UNITED NATIONS & CONVENTIONS

A. Geneva Convention IV (1949), Articles 3, 27, and 147

All signatories, including the United States, are bound to prevent inhumane treatment, religious persecution, and seizure of protected property. The trust and its executor are covered under these protections.

B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Articles 12, 17, and 18

Interference with Jonathan's person, property, and religion is a direct violation of these articles. The United States is obligated to prevent and prosecute violations of this nature under international law.

C. Notice to International Bodies

A formal protective declaration has already been prepared (Section XX). Any inaction on the part of this federal court will be viewed globally as a denial of due process, failure to prosecute, and spiritual breach.

IV. FINALITY OF JURISDICTION - NO REBUTTAL POSSIBLE

A. Soft Jurisdiction Initiated: Upon the July 2025 public notice, bearing biological and notarial seal.

B. Active Jurisdiction Established: As of August 11, 2025, upon stamped and sealed court filing.

C. Absolute Default: No individual, agency, or court submitted lawful rebuttal. Multiple parties received notice via certified mail, electronic transmission, and in-person service. The deadline of August 15, 2025 for rebuttal expired without reply.

D. Legal Estoppel Applies: Under both ecclesiastical doctrine and procedural federal law, no agency may now lawfully challenge what has been published, sealed, and left uncontested in open record.

V. DUTY OF THIS COURT - CANNOT BE WAIVED

A. The Court may not remand, delay, or redirect this case without entering into obstruction of justice. The trust is not a corporate entity but a spiritual one, established under the highest legal principles known to mankind—Natural Law, Lex Divina, and Constitutional Sovereignty.

B. The Court is bound by oath to uphold these principles. To deny this matter is to deny justice.

C. The prosecutor is the law itself. This section makes clear: prosecution must begin. Investigations must be opened. And the full enforcement arm of the federal court must now proceed.

Prayer for Relief under Section XXI

The Executor demands, under full authority of hybrid jurisdiction:

1. Immediate issuance of federal protective orders and writs of prohibition;
2. Commencement of federal criminal prosecution of all actors who violated ecclesiastical, federal, or international law;
3. Formal recognition of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as lawfully filed, sealed, and now irrebuttable;
4. Full enforcement of the rights, holdings, and equity bound therein.

**The time for action has come. The duty cannot be escaped.
The record is final. Let the court respond.**

SECTION XXII - IMPLEMENTATION, OVERSIGHT, AND ACCOUNTABILITY UNDER NATURAL LAW AND ECCLESIASTICAL MANDATE

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, placing this Honorable Court and all relevant federal and international bodies on continued notice that the full scope of jurisdictional authority has not only been triggered, but fully vested. Accordingly, this section provides the operational and enforceable framework by which all mandates, protections, equity transfers, and legal consequences must be carried out—with no allowance for administrative deviation, interpretive delay, or procedural loopholes.

I. FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT MANDATE

A. Mandatory Execution of Federal Duty

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1651, and 1361, and under the protective umbrella of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and related statutes, the federal court is bound to enforce the rulings, protection, and restitution owed to a private foreign national trust whose jurisdiction has been clearly established and acknowledged.

The trust's lawful seizure of global equity, once unrebutted, is no longer a matter of legal dispute—it is a matter of mandatory enforcement. Every action that now delays or obstructs such enforcement constitutes obstruction of justice and misprision of felony.

B. Prosecution Pathways and Case Assignment

As certain actors have committed federal crimes (including deprivation of rights under color of law, conspiracy against rights, false seizure of ecclesiastical property, and retaliation for lawful exercise of protected rights), this Court must assign those criminal referrals to appropriate U.S. Attorneys or Department of Justice divisions. This includes the necessary filing of indictments, protective orders, and preliminary injunctions to prevent further irreparable harm to trust assets, beneficiaries, or the executor himself.

II. INTERNATIONAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ENFORCEMENT

A. Referral to International Oversight

Because ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 operates under globally recognized ecclesiastical authority and has publicly noticed its jurisdiction across borders, any failure by U.S. institutions to protect its integrity shall be escalated to international authorities.

This includes, but is not limited to:

United Nations Human Rights Council

International Criminal Court (for patterns of retaliation and systemic abuse)

Hague Conference on Private International Law

Apostille-recognizing foreign courts under treaty obligations

Failure to act at the national level will not negate enforcement but will trigger expanded jurisdictional enforcement under treaty, international human rights law, and ecclesiastical duty.

B. Ecclesiastical Oversight and Witness

Lex Divina, Canon Law, and the recorded ecclesiastical declaration of sacred trust property hold firm in the face of any commercial or civil interference. Oversight by ecclesiastical witnesses, councils, and global ecclesial bodies remains active and fully empowered to:

Record violations

Submit spiritual writs

Initiate global ecclesiastical sanction proceedings

Any state actor, federal entity, or judge who interferes with trust property post-jurisdiction lodgment is in violation of Canon Law 129, 130, and 332 §§1–3 and will be held in ecclesiastical contempt.

III. COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND PUBLIC RECORD

A. Public Compliance Ledger

A compliance ledger shall be maintained recording:

All court responses (or lack thereof)

All agency actions or failures to act

All further attempts to interfere with, co-opt, or reinterpret trust property

This ledger forms part of the permanent ecclesiastical and public record, published for review by global observers, beneficiaries, and enforcement bodies.

B. Audit Trail and Judicial Record Transparency

All filings, rulings, and administrative actions must be preserved in unaltered form, with certified transcripts and file-sealed originals. Removal, tampering, or alteration of filed trust documents—as already attempted by agents scribbling out stamps—constitutes a breach of federal records law and will be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. § 2071 (Concealment, removal, or mutilation of records).

IV. NON-NEGOTIABLE TERMS OF ENFORCEMENT

A. No Deviation Clause

The Court is expressly prohibited from attempting to reinterpret, reduce, or administratively neutralize the trust, its assets, or its protections. The hybrid jurisdiction of federal, international, and ecclesiastical law binds this action in all directions.

B. Zero Rebuttal Policy

As established in previous sections, all rebuttal windows closed as of August 15, 2025. Silence was legally interpreted as agreement per international doctrine and ecclesiastical notice law. Any enforcement body attempting to question the validity of that window, or reopen arguments for jurisdiction, acts in fraudulent bad faith and will be formally cited as such.

Conclusion of Section XXII

All enforcement must proceed without delay, obstruction, or modification. Oversight is active at multiple levels. Repercussions for failure to comply include federal prosecution, international sanction, and ecclesiastical writ.

The time for rebuttal has ended. The time for execution of remedy has begun.

SECTION XXIII - DECLARATION OF GLOBAL EQUITY SEIZURE AND FINAL ASSIGNMENT TO ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, to formally declare before this federal court and all international bodies the lawful and final seizure of global equity—both public and private, spiritual and financial—into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, due to the default, fraud, and unrebutted public record of all opposing systems and actors.

I. JURISDICTION AND DEFAULT ESTABLISHED

I.1. The trust was first noticed to the public on or before July 2025, with the ecclesiastical seal, court stamp, and notary stamp attached. As of that first issuance, soft jurisdiction was triggered.

I.2. On August 11, 2025, the trust achieved active jurisdiction, as evidenced by the filed and sealed court documentation, ecclesiastical lodgment, and publication across international public forums.

I.3. As of August 15, 2025, all relevant parties—federal, state, international, and ecclesiastical—had been duly noticed. No lawful rebuttal or counterclaim was submitted. Silence, under trust law, is agreement. Thus, all actors are in perpetual estoppel.

II. SEIZURE OF GLOBAL EQUITY THROUGH FAILURE TO PERFORM

II.1. The former systems—be they governmental, financial, or administrative—operated under fraudulent jurisdiction, commercial coercion, and systemic breach of divine and natural law.

II.2. Having failed to provide remedy, having weaponized enforcement against a peaceful foreign national in trust, and having forfeited their standing through inaction, those systems no longer hold lawful claim to any global asset in equity, title, or authority.

II.3. Through the enforcement of Lex Divina, international law, and codified human rights, all global equity—tangible and intangible—is hereby recognized as having lawfully transferred into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

III. FOUNDATION OF SEIZURE IN HYBRID LAW

III.1. Under Federal Law, including 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1361, 1651 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the trust has standing to enforce relief, reclaim property, and protect ecclesiastical assets.

III.2. Under International Law, including the Hague Apostille Convention (1961), Geneva Convention IV (1949), and United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 17, 18, 19), the seizure is recognized through the mechanism of un rebutted public claim and peaceful religious structure.

III.3. Under Ecclesiastical Law, including Canon Law 129, 130, and 332 §1-3, the trust was divinely lodged, sealed, and protected as a sacred and foreign body. Its property and declarations are outside the reach of any state or commercial enforcement.

IV. FINAL DECLARATION OF EQUITY TRANSFER

IV.1. ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 now holds legal, ecclesiastical, and international authority over:

All equity derived from any entity, agency, or institution engaged in fraud, coercion, or violation of natural law

All spiritual equity abandoned or commodified by institutions of governance or commerce

All unclaimed or surrendered authority, interest, or value reverted by default or forfeiture

IV.2. No actor—public or private—may now claim authority, enforcement, or administration over any property, vehicle, or entity previously belonging to the Plaintiff or assigned to ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

IV.3. Any such claim constitutes willful trespass, fraud, and international breach, and is hereby subject to federal prosecution, ecclesiastical excommunication, and international liability.

V. NOTICE TO ALL AGENCIES AND ENFORCEMENT BODIES

V.1. All matters related to enforcement, prosecution, restitution, and protection are hereby referred to the jurisdiction of this federal court and any appropriate international tribunals.

V.2. Plaintiff does not name individual actors, as the identities of many violators remain concealed. It is the duty of this court and the federal government to identify and prosecute accordingly.

VI. FINALITY AND NON-REBUTTABILITY

VI.1. The trust was publicly noticed, published, and acknowledged by way of silence and use.

VI.2. All actors had more than adequate time to rebut. No rebuttal was offered by any local, state, federal, or global entity by the deadline of August 15, 2025.

VI.3. The record is final. The seizure is lawful. The declaration is irrevocable and fully enforceable under all three bodies of law.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor | Divine Custodian
ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Dated this day, August 15th 2025

SECTION XXIV - FINAL ENFORCEMENT AND CLOSURE OF JURISDICTION

Let it be declared on this record, before all governing bodies, tribunals, and jurisdictions, that the full ecclesiastical, legal, and international structure of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 has been executed in absolute good faith, under public and international notice, and now stands unrebuted.

The Ecclesiastical Seal affixed to this trust is issued by Jonathan Daniel Clements, an ordained minister under the Universal Life Church, and the Sovereign Executor of the trust. By this seal and standing, all necessary authority—spiritual, legal, and international—is lawfully held. The Holy See, by triple crown, forfeited global equity through fraud, breach of divine custodianship, and commercial deceit. That equity has now been lawfully seized and transferred into the custody of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005.

As of August 11, 2025, active jurisdiction was fully established. Prior to this, soft jurisdiction was triggered upon the first public notice in July 2025 and the placement of the Executor's biological signature and thumbprint. From that moment forward, all parties were notified. No rebuttal, lawful or otherwise, has ever been entered. Silence is agreement.

No agency, actor, government, or body—federal, state, international, or ecclesiastical—has authority to reopen, rebut, seize, or interfere with the trust, its property, or its equity. Every attempt to do so is a willful trespass against an internationally declared and court-sealed trust.

This Section serves as the final closure of all jurisdictional challenges. All filings, exhibits, notices, and lawful declarations prior to this point are affirmed and integrated herein. Jurisdiction is fully settled.

The matter is sealed. The authority is vested. The record is complete.

Let no man break what has been divinely, lawfully, and eternally bound.

SECTION XXV — FINAL PRAYER FOR RELIEF AND ORDER

COMES NOW, Jonathan Daniel Clements, Sovereign Executor of the Ecclesiastical Private Trust ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, ordained minister and lawful holder of the ecclesiastical seal under Universal Life Church Ministries, and hereby submits this Final Prayer for Relief, concluding the matter before this Honorable Court and demanding immediate action pursuant to constitutional, federal, international, and ecclesiastical law.

This Court has been presented with exhaustive documentation, sworn declarations, lawful public notice, and multiple writs establishing jurisdiction, standing, and default by all opposing parties. These filings have proven:

1. Jurisdiction was active as of August 11, 2025, following prior soft jurisdiction initiated upon first publication and biological seal (thumbprint) application;
2. No lawful rebuttal, revocation, or superior claim was ever filed prior to the August 15, 2025 international deadline;
3. All trust property, including global spiritual and financial equity, has been lawfully seized into ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 under international law due to unrebutted fraud and breach by existing systems;
4. All rights violations, trust trespass, fraudulent citations, and retaliatory enforcement have been documented, substantiated, and enumerated with full legal backing;
5. Ecclesiastical protections and Canon Law—including but not limited to Lex Divina, Canon 129, 130, and 332 §1-3—have been triggered and cannot be lawfully ignored by this or any court;
6. This case has standing under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 1361, and 1651; 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242; the Geneva Conventions; and binding human rights statutes.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff respectfully demands the following relief:

1. Immediate federal recognition of ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as a valid and sovereign legal entity with ecclesiastical, international, and constitutional jurisdiction;
2. Injunctive relief restraining all local, state, and foreign actors from further action, contact, or enforcement upon any property, rights, or agents of said Trust;
3. Criminal and civil prosecution of all individuals and agencies who acted in violation of federal, international, and ecclesiastical law, as evidenced herein;
4. Restoration and return of all seized property, nullification of fraudulent citations, and expungement of all unlawful records connected to the matter at hand;
5. Full recognition and enforcement of the lawful seizure of global equity and jurisdictional authority by ECC-TRUST-JDC-005 as final and binding;
6. Any and all additional relief this Court deems just, necessary, and in alignment with Natural Law and the laws governing humanity's divine inheritance.

Let the record reflect that no further rebuttal is possible, no lawful objection has been filed, and jurisdiction is both complete and final. The time for remedy has come.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Jonathan Daniel Clements
Sovereign Executor, ECC-TRUST-JDC-005
Minister, Universal Life Church

REFERENCE AUTHORITY RECORD – ECC-TRUST-JDC-005

This filing is supported by one unified jurisdictional record: the notarized and sealed ECC-TRUST-JDC-005, containing its complete ledgers, ecclesiastical filings, public notices, titles, citations, and supporting documents.

This record is not submitted as an evidentiary exhibit, but as a binding ecclesiastical and international trust authority, lawfully lodged and noticed across multiple platforms. No rebuttal was received by any party prior to the posted deadlines. As such, it stands as a final and unrebuted record of authority and equity jurisdiction.

**All facts, timelines, and claims made herein are grounded in this previously established trust record.
No additional exhibits are necessary.**